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WILLIAM BASSETT. Financial Committee.

VILLOYD GARRISON, Editor.

VOL. XII .-- NO. 12.

IRELAND.

From the Dublin Morning Register.

Mr. George Bradburn, whom your fathof the enslaved; and so long as this is the retard the progress of real freedom at we deserve to be oppressed, if our

DES O'CONNELL, Esq., M. P.

PS.

replace in the election of the "Lion of Derryto the Mayoralty of Dublin. I hope the Resit not remarkable, that not one in twenty pealers here should manifest any sympathy a? I hope the address you have been so etting up to the Irishmen of this country, descent, to think of their incongruous posius, and not to be borne with. You see rgument—it will strengthen with the increase

The above are the opinions of an enlightened an. Let none of us risk the good opinion of on by any lowering of the standard of liberon rights every where should be held sacred y frishmen in particular, for we have felt Be so good as to show this extract to his name is bound up with Ireland, and with liberty, civil and religious

JAMES HAUGHTON

1842.

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RAL.

Reply of Mr. John O'Connell.

ntation of Dublin.

ittee, that there is no abatement of zeal e part of the Repeal Association in the bless n of that hideous system, have of all the extracts I read at former meetbject of negro slavery, with a view to onths; but before I go, I will draw the very ar attention of our Committee to the obstacle lishing the third series, and I have

ready to be given and, whenever any and all the branches of the universal If we have been more before the The claims of the negro are strong, but recountry are as powerful, and as impera-of the association listen to, and attend to

the anti-slavery Committee consider that respondence would be useful, if it appeared It, I send it to the newspaper whose proprieis likely to comply with a request of mine, and
remain, my dear sir, ever faithfully yours, James Haughton, Esq.



OUR COUNTRY IS THE WORLD ... OUR COUNTRYMEN ARE ALL MANKIND.

BOSTON, FRIDAY,

MARCH 25, 1842.

and to which we are justly entitled, we beg to renew our already recorded opinions, as to the principles on which we desire to obtain the legislative independence of our country. These principles are simply our love of liberty, civil and religious; we feel that we have a just right to their full enjoyment, and that right we are determined to maintain by every legal means which morality, religion and peace may sanction. We desire also to state, that it is the full conviction of our minds that the Repealers of Ireland are bound by consistency, by duty, and by honor, to be active and zealous friends of liberty for all men, of every clime and every color; ty, and by honor, to be active and zealous friends of liberty for all men, of every clime and every color; for which reason we urge on them all, the duty of protesting earnestly and constantly against that vile system of slavery which prevails in America, whereby nearly three millions of our brethren are deprived of all their rights as men. Irishmen are to be found in all parts of the United States of America. We implore them all, as they love the land of their birth, not to disgrace it by any participation in so wicked a system. We can no longer acknowledge, as a brother, or an Irishman, any man who upholds it. The individual who makes a thing of merchandize—a mere chattel—of his brother, is an enemy to God and man.

Brother Repealers, we should feel ourselves unworthy of that liberty and national independence which we seek to enjoy, if we did not thus publicly declare our true sentiments, and state in explicit terms with the deep foul blot of human blood.—Hear.] In nine of the States of America, nho, asserting therty for herself, still used the tand and the lash against tothers. [Hear.] He taunted America with the lash against others. [Hear.] He taunted America with the continuance of slavery; and the voice with which he there uttered the taunt, would be wafted on the wings of the press, until it would be wafted on the wings of the press, until it would be wafted on the wings of the press, until it would be wafted on the wings of the press, until it would be wafted on the wings of the press, until it would be wafted on the wings of the press, until it would be wafted over the waters of the Missouria and those of the Mississippi; and even the slaves and tell them to their face that they were the victims words resound in the ears of their heartless masters, and tell them to their face that they were the victims words resound in the ears of their heartless masters, and tell them to their face that they were the victims of cruelty, injustice, and foul oppression. [Cheers.] Bright as was the emblazonment of her de which we seek to enjoy, if we did not thus publicly declare our true sentiments, and state in explicit terms, that we look upon all Irishmen who aid or abet slavery, in any way, as degraded beings, and that we will not make any American slave owner a welcome visitor to our country. It is time such wickedness should be visited with indignant public reprobation. In the Liberator, and his excellent son, John O'Connell, Esq. M. P., we have worthy examples. They see clearly, that the elevation of Ireland is to be attained by our advocacy of universal liberty, civil and religious, and by these means alone.

ty, civil and religious, and by these means alone.

May these principles enlighten the minds, and be From a speech delivered at the anniversary of th xhibited in all the actions of Irishmen, both at London Anti-Slavery Society, at Freemasons' Hall, May 15th, 1830:

He had never, he said, felt so gratified as he did It had never, he said, felt so gratified as he did, by a compliment paid to him to-day [by Mr. Drum-mond.] He felt very frond of that compliment, for if the sound of his humble name should ever serve to fan the flame of freedom in the heart of any AMERICAN SLAVERY!

human being, he had got his great reward, and he desired no other recompense. He asserted it as an eternal truth, that a created human being, who had AMERICAN SLAVERY!

I now come to America, the boasted land of freedom: and here I find the slavery which they not only to learte, but extend, justified and defended as a legacy left them by us. It is but too true. But I would say unto them, you threw off the allegiance you owed us, because you thought we were oppressing you with the stamp act. You boasted of your deliverance from slavery. On what principle, then, do you now continue your fellow-men in bondage, and render that bondage even more galling, by ringing in the ears of the sufferers from your tyranny, what you have some, what you have suffered, for freedom? They may retaliate upon us. They may reply by allusions to the slaveries we have established or encouraged. But what would be thought of that man who should attempt to justify the crime of sheepstealing, by alleging that another stole sheep too? Would such a defence be listened to? Oh! no; and I will say unto you, freenen of America, and the press will convey it to you almost as swift as the wind, that God understands you; that you are myrotal are not ostand up boasting of your freedom or your privileges, while you continue to treat men, redeemed by the same blood, as the mere creatures of your wall, and then, but not till then, would the black be free and the white man saved,—human beings at he land the waters of the Atlantic cannot wash out.

'Of all men living, an American citizen who is the owner of slaves as the most despicable; he is a political hypocrite of the very worst description ...

The friends of humanity and liberty in Europe should join in one universal cry of shame on the American is laveholders. 'Base wretches,' should we shout in I chorus—'base wretches, how dare you profane the treated of protected of protected

slaveholders. 'Base wretches,' should we shout in chorus—'base wretches, how dare you profane the temple of national freedom, the sacred fane of republican gites, with the presence and the sufferings of human beings in chains and slavery?'

No man could more sincerely abhor detest and No man could more sincerely abhor, detest, and abjure slavery than he did. He held it in utter detestation, however men might attempt to palliate or excuse it by differences of color, creed, or clime In all its gradations, and in every form, he was its or clime. mortal foe. He would now explain why he proposed crime. Slavery is an offence, and therefore I shall offer no compromise upon the subject. The slaves are men, sprung from the hands of the Great Creator though he was not then aware that there would not of the Universe, as well as we are—have the same belplessness of infancy—the same wants, and redeemed by the same precious blood that was shed for us. (Loud cries of hear, hear.) The man who calmly. 'What,' said Mr. Burge, 'would you come the liberty is an attention of the latest was shed for us. (Loud cries of hear, hear.) The man who calmly. 'What,' said Mr. Burge, 'would you come in between a man and his freehold!' 'I started,' said Mr. O'Connell to the latest was shed in the control of the latest was shed in the control of the latest was shed in the control of the latest was shed in the universe and then aware that there would not be another opportunity this session. But the speech of Mr. Burge had filled him with such disgust and indignation, that he could not then aware that there would not be another opportunity this session. But the speech of Mr. Burge had filled him with such disgust and indignation, that he could not then have spoken in the could not be shed to she with the speech of Mr. Burge had filled him with such disgust and indignation, that he could not then have spoken in the could not she shed in the could not have spoken in the could not he shed in the could not he shed in the shed in the could not he shed in the could not he shed in the shed in the could not he shed in the could debars another from his rights, and deprives him of his liberty, is an atrocious criminal. . . . I speak of liberty in commendation. Patriotism is a virtue, but it can be selfish. Give me the great and immortal Bolivar, the saviour and regenerator of his country; he found her a province, and he has made her a nation. The first act of his, was to give freedom to the slaves upon his covered to the case the stronger; for the circumstance of such as well as the covered to the case the stronger; for the circumstance of such as well as the covered to the case the stronger of the circumstance of such as the covered to the case the stronger of the circumstance of such as the covered to the case the stronger of the circumstance of such as the covered to the case the stronger of the covered to the case the stronger of the circumstance of such as the covered to the case the case the stronger of the circumstance of such as the covered to the case the covered to the case the case the stronger of the case the case the stronger of the case a nation. The first act of his, was to give freedom to the slaves upon his own estate. (Hear, hear.) In Colombia, all castes, and all colors are free and unstance of such a man upholding such a systackied; but how I like to contrast him with the far-famed northern heroes! George Washington! that great and enlightened character—the soldier debasing system! It was not enough to hold in serious. and the statesman, had but one blot upon his char-vitude their bones and sinews, and blood and fle acter. He had slaves, and he gave them liberty but they must have in thraldom also their spirit and the statesman, had but one blot upon his character. He had slaves, and he gave them liberty
when he wanted them no longer (Loud cheers.)—
Let America, in the fulness of her pride, wave on
high her banner of freedom and its blazing stars. I
point to her, and say, there is one foul blot upon it.

You have Negro Slavery. They may compare
their struggles for freedom to Marathon and Leuctra,
and point to the rifleman with his gun, amidst her
weeds and sinews, and blood and flesh,
but they must have in thraldom also their spiritual
feelings and sentiments—they must prescribe the
way in which they shall serve the God who loved and
gave his Son to die for them. (Cheers.) They say the
slaves in of fit to receive his freedom—that he could
not endure freedom without revolting. Why, does
he not endure slavery without revolting? . . . In
the eight years which they have had to educate their
slaves for liberty according to the resolutions of and point to the riffeman with his gun, amidst her woods and forests, shouting for liberty and America. In the midst of their laughter and their pride, I point to them the negro children, screaming for the mother, from whose bosom they have been torn. America, it is a foul stain upon your character. (Cheers.) Certainly, the northern States have washed away the stain in the tears of charity. Vermont, Pennsylvania, and several of the other States, have abolished slavery. But in Maryland, Georgia, and Virginia, the horrible system is still kept up. (Hear, hear.) ed slavery. But in Maryland, Georgia, and Virginia, the horrible system is still kept up. (Hear, hear.)
This conduct, kept up by men who had themselves to struggle for freedom, is doubly unjust. Let them hoist the flag of liberty with the whip and rack on one side, and the star of freedom upon the other.—
The Americans are a sensitive people; in fifty-four years they have increased their population from three millions to twenty millions; they have many glories that surround them, but their beams are partly shorn, after the property think that the mother will rise that surround them, but their beams are partly shorn, and take his own share in this business. I am resolved, if the people of Ireland send in eback to Parliament, that I will bear my part. I purpose fully to divide the House on the motion, that every negro divide the House on the motion, that every millions to twenty millions; they have many glories that surround them, but their beams are partly shorn, for they have slaves. (Cheers.) Their hearts do not beat so strong for liberty as mine. . . . I will call for justice, in the name of the living God, and I shall find an echo in the breast of every human besides (Cheers.) Their hearts do not beat so strong for liberty as mine. . . . I will call find an echo in the breast of every human besides (Cheers.) This was that the mother will rise up in rebellion as she hugs her little freeman to her breast, and thinks that he will one day become her protector? Or will she teach him to be her avenger? O no, there can be no such pretence. We are responsible for what we do, and also for the influence of our average. This is not that the mother will rise up in rathes? Or do they think that the mother will rise up in rathes?

fluence of our example. Think you that the United States of America would be able to hold up their heads among the nations,—the United States, who shook off their allegiance to their sovereign, and

declared that it was the right of every man to

Mr. O'Connell said—The present was a question freedom—of every man, whether black, white, or pon which they were all, as men and christians, red; who made this declaration before the God of

ould long be held sacred in the annals of freedom, | not, in the face of the world, continue the odious would long be held sacred in the annals of freedom, the memorable Bolivar, who commenced his glorious career of liberty by giving freedom to eight hundred negroes which he possessed himself—sacrificing his fortune, and consolidating the civil institutions of his country—and who concluded with the sacred words, 'Finally, I beseech my country—the sacred words, 'Finally, I beseech my country—and who concluded with the sacred words, 'Finally, I beseech my country—ton. How can we call ourselves Christians, and men never the allow any distinction in color to make any political distinction between them.' (Cheers.)

With these examples and with the example of Bristential and atrocious system one moment longer. [Cheers.]

Abolish it throughout the British colonies, and away it goes in America. [Renewed cheers.] It remains but to speak of one topic more; but that is an awful one—the great question of religious instruction. How can we call ourselves Christians, and see the progress of Christianity barred by the system of negro slavery? I have heard with delight of Dispersion of the colonies, and away to speak of one topic more; but that is an awful one—the great question of religious instruction. How can we call ourselves Christians, and away the progress of Christianity barred by the system of negro slavery? I have heard with delight of Dispersion of the colonies of the world, continue the odious and atrocious system one moment longer. [Cheers.] men never to allow any distinction in color to make any political distinction between them.' (Cheers.) With these examples, and with the example of Britain before her, America could not long resist; and we would thus not only have the happiness of redeeming 800,000 of our fellow-subjects from slavery, but give to mankind an example that will make the existence of the system of slavery elsewhere wholly impossible. (Great cheering). . . . Mr. O'Connect concluded a speech, which had been cheered throughout with the most enthusiastic acclamations of the meeting in the following terms: 'I will carry with me to my own country the recollection of this splendid scene. Where is the man that can resist the argument of this day? I go to my native land under its influence; and let me remind you that land under its influence; and let me remind you that land in this great cause: I am glad of it; they may on be no freedom, if it be not based upon Christianity. You may attempt to build, but the winds of heaven honor the men who aim to do good, and to show will scatter your buildings, if their foundations be their love to God by their love to men. It is to not laid deep in religious sentiment and religious their honor, and not to their reproach, that they have practice. I trust, therefore, that the complaint is been persecuted. It is my wish to imitate them; we agree on the general principle of charity, though is alleged, and that they may show it to be ill-founded by coming forward and putting an end to slavery Methodist neighbor to do good to the poor negro and persecution. [Cheers.] I must remind slaves. Let each extend to them the arm of his compassion; let each aim to deliver his fellow-man tion is of abolition; let them talk of postponing it,

From a speech delivered at the anniversary meetng of the London Anti-Slavery Society, in Exeter

Hall, May 12th, 1832 : DANIEL O'CONNELL, Esq., being called upon by the Secretary to move the next resolution, came for-ward amidst the most tremendous and long contin-ued cheers. Silence having been restored, the honorable gentleman spoke as follows: I can, unfortu-nately, make but one compensation for this reception; that is, I promise to be extremely brief; in truth, my claim to be heard at all is included in one sentence—I am an abolitionist. (Cheering.) I am for speedy, immediate abolition. (Renewed cheers.) care not what caste, creed, or color, slavery may assume. I am for its total, its instant abolition. man sat down amidst the most enthusiastic cheering Whether it be personal or political, mental or corpo whether it be personal or political, mental or corporeal, intellectual or spiritual, I am for its immediate abolition. (Great applause.) I enter into no compromise with slavery; I am for justice, in the name of humanity, and according to the law of the living God. . . . I deny that any man can be justly the slave of another. But when we urge this, the West Indians cry out that we are dealing unjustly. The aver that we want to rob them of their property. meet them at once, and deny it. We want not to rob them of their property; and as to the question of robbery itself, they are the robbers, and not we. (Great applause.) I say to them, you have robbed men of that which even the men themselves could not sell—to do so would have been against that which the living God has imprinted upon their souls. (Cheers.) There is an essential and unchangeable equality between man and man; and there cannot, therefore, justly, be any such relation as master and slave. In this case, however, the men did not even sell themselves; but if they had done so, could they have sold their wives and children? Oh, lives there that execute who are contemplate with a with the conduct of the Amerhave sold their wives and children? On, lives there that parent who can contemplate with any thing but anguish and horror, the idea of giving birth to a broad of slaves? Where is the mother who could be a broad of slaves? Where is the mother who could be a broad of slaves? Where is the mother who could be a broad of slaves? Where is the mother who could be a broad of slaves? Where is the mother who could be a broad of slaves? Where is the mother who could be a broad of slaves? Where is the mother who could be a broad of slaves? brood of slaves? Where is the mother who could rejoice to think that her pains and perils would be rewarded by the chuckling laugh of an infant, and that infant to be a slave? (Cheers.) The West Indians, I tell them, have no property here. They cannot have any; it is against the eternal decree of Heaven. We admit that they have property in houses, and farms, and plantations, and cows, and sheep, and oxen, and swine; but they have no prosheep, and oxen, and swine; But then they ask cheers? houses, and rains, and swine; but they have no prosheep, and oxen, and swine; but they have no property in a single human being. But then they ask us if they should be compelled to maintain their negroes, if they will not work? I answer no; but they will not work? I answer no; but some anxiety, 'What part of America do you come anxiety, 'What part of America do you come anxiety, 'What part of America do you come?'—'I came from Boston.' Do me the honor groes, if they will not work? I answer no; out they should pay them equitable wages. Let them have the stimulant of these to labor, and the punishment of starvation if they will not work. (Hear, But then they meet us again, and say the never been tarnished with slavery—a State to which never been tarnished with slavery—a State to which they meet us again, and say the never been tarnished with slavery—a State to which they meet us again, and say the never been tarnished with slavery—a State to which they meet us again, and say the never been tarnished with slavery—a State to which they meet us again, and say the never been tarnished with slavery—a State to which they meet us again, and say the never been tarnished with slavery—a State to which they have the never been tarnished with slavery—a State to which they have the never been tarnished with slavery—a State to which they have the never been tarnished with slavery—a State to which they have the never been tarnished with slavery—a State to which they have the never been tarnished with slavery—a State to which they have the never been tarnished with slavery—a State to which they have the never been tarnished with slavery—a State to which they have the never been tarnished with slavery—a State to which they have the never been tarnished with slavery—a State to which they have the never been tarnished with slavery—a State to which they have the never been tarnished with slavery—a State to which they have the never been tarnished with slavery—a State to which they have the never been tarnished with slavery—a State to which they have the never been tarnished with slavery—a State to which they have the never been tarnished with slavery—a State to which they have the never been tarnished with slavery—a State to which they have the never been tarnished with slavery—a State to which they have the never been tarnished with slavery—a State to which they have the never been tarnished with slavery—a State to which they have the never been tarnished with the never been tar is that? Certainly not his own; and, surely, the lanter who stands between his negro and every spe-

planter who stands between his negro and every spe-cies of instruction—he who impiously and blasphe-mously places himself between the negro and his God, shall not be permitted to tell him, you must continue in slavery, because I have unfitted you for freedom. (Applause.) But I deny their position. Who will tell me that it is easier to bear slaver than freedom? The negro now bears every hide-ous species of cruelty; and where is the blockhead and dolt who will tell me that he cannot bear free dom, when he is able to bear all the horrors of sla very? (Cheers.) No: the time has now come, when an who has honest feelings, should declare him-e advocate of abolition. He who consents to tolerate crime, is a criminal; and never will I lose the slightest opportunity, whether here, or in the le-gislature, or any where else, to raise my voice for iberty, - FOR THE EXTINCTION OF SLAVERY, [Great applause.] I did not choose to interfere with the phraseology of the first resolution, which spoke of the almost unanimous sentiment of the British nation; but I would respectfully suggest, that you should add to this the almost unanimous sentiment of the Irish nation also; for, with respect to Ireland. am proud to assert, that of all the I am proud to sssert, that of all the representatives of my country, there is not a man who has not voted for the abolition of slavery. [Cheers.] We are unhappily divided on other points; political dislikes and animosities may, and do unfortunately exist; but I speak this to the credit of all the representa tives of Ireland, that there is not a man of them, be his political opinions what they may, there is not a man of any sect, party, or denomination, whose voice has been raised but to cry down negro slavery. [Cheering.] But if there be this unanimity, why should there not have been an end to the odious thing before this? Unfortunately, another question, interesting to ourselves as Britons, had occupied too much

our time and attention during the last twelve onths, to permit us to give that time and attention to negro emancipation which it claims, and must Let us, however, get this other and all-abthen for rant of slavery. [Cheers.] I say to the planters, emancipate for your own sakes, and before it is too late; do it before the load of your guilt becomes so heavy that a moral earthquake come and sweep you off the island. But let not our humanity evaporate in mere words here; let us see throughout the country who are the friends of emancipation. Let every man who hates slavery, petition against it; and I would suggest that those who are the gracers and I would suggest that those who are the gracers and I would suggest that those who are the gracers that those who are the gracers and she was right; appealed to her own brave swords, and she was right; appealed to her own brave swords, and she was right; appealed to Human it. At that awful period, when America was exciting all and softeners of human life, and who melt with af-

under its influence; and let me remind you that land his binding that no slave-ship was ever launched binding of its unmerous ports. It has been said not religious, who is deaf to the cries of humanity and justice, and that person is not religious, who is deaf to the cries of humanity, or that the Wesleyan Methodists have been very useful to the demands of justice. [Hear, hear.] There can from distress. I shall go and tell my countrymen but we cannot afford to do so. [Cheers] Slavery that they ought not to be laggards in the race of hunihilation ought not to be postponed. We have nihilation ought not to be postponed. We have lately heard a good deal of the iniquity of the East India Company getting money from the poor infatuated wretches who throw themselves beneath the wheel of Juggernaut's car. This is lamentable in-deed; but what care I whether the instrument of torture be a wheel or a lash? [Applause.] I am against Juggernaut, both in the East Indies and West Indies, and am determined, therefore, not to assist in perpetuating slavery. Is it possible, that where humanity, benevolence and religion are com-bined, there can be doubt of success? The priests of Juggernaut are respectable persons compared with those who oppose such a combination [ap-plause;] and I entreat you to assist in the great work by becoming its apostles. The Hon gentle-

> From a speech delivered by Mr. O'Connell at the Great Anti-Colonization Meeting held at Exeter Hall, London, July 13th, 1833:

I will now go to to America. I have often longed to go there, in reality; but so long as it is tarnished by slavery, I will never pollute my foot by treading on its shores. (Cheers.) In the course of my Par-liamentary duty, a few days ago, I had to arraign the conduct of the despot of the North, for his cruely to the men, women and children of Poland; and I spoke of him with the execration he merits. But, I confess, that although I hate him with as much hatred as one christian man can hate another human being, viz: I detest his actions with abhorrence, unutterable and indescribable; yet there is a climax in my hatred. I would adopt the language of the poet, but reverse the imagery, and say,

our ancestors fled from the tyranny of England—and the worst of all tyrannies, the odious attempt to inter-fere between a man and his God—a tyranny that I have in principle helped to put down in this country, and wish to put down in every country upon the ice of the globe. (Cheers.) It is odious and insolent to interfere between a man and his God : to fetter with law the choice which the conscience makes of its mode of adoring the eternal and adorable God. I cannot talk of toleration, because it supposes that a boon has been given to a human be in allowing him to have his conscience free. (Cheers, It was in that struggle, I said, that your fathers left England; and I rejoice to see an American from Boston; but I should be sorry to be contaminated by the touch of a man from those States where slavery is continued. (Cheers.) 'Oh,' said he, 'you are alluding to slavery: though I am no advocate for it, yet, if you will allow me. I will discuss that propose to me a discussion on the propriety of picking pockets, I would turn him out of my study, for fear he should carry his theory into practice. (Laughhe should carry his theory into practice. (Laughter and cheers.) 'And meaning you no sort of offence,' I added, 'which I cannot mean to a gentieman who does me the honor of paying me a civil visit, I would as soon discuss the one question with you as the other.' The one is a paltry theft :

He that steals my purse, steals trash; 'tis something, nothing;
"Twas mine, 'tis his, and has been slave to thousands'—

but he who thinks he can vindicate the possession of one human being by another—the sale of soul and body—the separation of father and mother—the taking of the mother from the infant at the breast, and selling the one to one master, and the other to another, is a man whom I will not answer with words, nor with blows, for the time for the latter has

not yet come. (Cheers.) But there is a lie stamped on the Constitution of the United States: for when this country most unjustly and tyrannically oppressed its colonies, and insisted that a Parliament of borough-mongers in Westminster should have the power of putting their long fingers across the Atlantic into the pockets of the Americans, taking out as much as they pleased, and, if they found anything, leaving what residuum they chose-America turned round, and appealed Mr. O'Connell said—The present was a question upon which they were all, as men and christiants pedged their and each was equally zealous to strike from this fellow-creature the chains that disgraced and degraded him. (Cheers.) Could it be defended, that man was found degraded him. (Cheers.) Could it be defended, that man was found degraded him. (Cheers.) Could it be defended, that man was found degraded him. (Cheers.) Could it be defended, that man was found degraded him. (Cheers.) Could it be defended, that man was found degraded him. (Cheers.) Could it be defended, that man was found degraded him. (Cheers.) Could it be defended, that man was found degraded him. (Cheers.) Could it be defended, that man was found degraded him. (Cheers.) Could it be defended, that man was found degraded him. (Cheers.) Could it be defended, that man was found degraded him. (Cheers.) Could it be defended, that man was found degraded him. (Cheers.) Could it be defended, that man was found degraded him. (Cheers.) Could it be defended, that man was found degraded him. (Cheers.) Could it be defended, that man was found degraded him. (Cheers.) Could it be defended, that man was found degraded him. (Cheers.) Could it be defended, that man was found degraded him. (Cheers.) Could it be defended, that man was found degraded him. (Cheers.) Could it be defended, that man was found degraded him. (Cheers.) Could it be defended, that man was found degraded him. (Cheers.) Could it be defended, that man was found degraded him. (Cheers.) What he had the process of the could be graded because he differed in color from him who had a man was found degraded him. (Cheers.) Cheers of the color of the world; when they had seclearing under the independence, and her inhabitants of decivation before the God of the world; when they had seclearing under the inhabitants of their root were not take their vow, and made slaves, and their section; when his fellow-creature the chains; which they would find the nations of the world; when they had seclearing under th

AGENTS.

Maire.—A. Soule, Bath.

New-Hampshire.—N. P. Rogers, Concord;—William Wilbur, Dover;—Leonard Chase, Milford.

Vernort.—John Bennent, Noodstock;—Rowland T. Robinson, North Ferrisburg.

Massachesettis.—Moses Emery, West Newbury;—C. Whipple, Newburyport;—Isane Stearns, Norton;—Luther Boutell, Groton;—W. S. Wilder, Fitchburg;—J. T. Everett, Princeton;—J. Church, Springfield;—Josiah Hay ward, Salem;—Daniel G. Holmes, Lotsell;—Josiah V. Marshall, Dorehester and vicinity;—Richard C. French, Fall River;—J. B. Sanderson, New-Bedford;—J. M. Wilder, Hanover;—Isane Austin, Nautucket;—Elias Richards, Weymouth;—B. P. Rice, Worcester;—Wm. C. Stone, Watertown;—A. B. P. Rice, Worcester;—Wm. C. Stone, Watertown;—A. Bearse, Centreville;—Israel Perkins, Lynn;—E. Bird, Taunton;—B. Freeman, Brewster;—R. F. Walleut, Dennis —George O. Harmon, Haeerhill;—Joseph Brown, Andoer;;—Joseph I. Noyes, Georgetown;—John Clement, Townsend. [3.7 For a continuation of this list, see the last page, last column]

J. BROWN YERRINTON, Printer.

WHOLE NO. 585.

who are possessed of these inalienable rights. The man, nowever, who cannot vote in any State assembly without admitting this as the foundation of his liberty, has the atrocious injustice, the murderous injustice, to trample upon these inalienable rights; as it were to attempt to able the Company to the content man, however, who cannot vote in any State as it were, to attempt to rob the Creator of his and to appropriate to himself his brother man, as if he could be his slave. (Cheers.) Shame be upon merica! eternal shame be upon her escutche Loud cheers.) Shortly there will not be a slave in the British

blonies. Five lines in an Act of Parliament, the her night, liberated nearly 500,000 slaves in the other right, interated nearly 500,000 staves in the East Indies, at a single blow. The West Indians will be obliged to grant enancipation, in spite of the paltry attempts to prevent it; and then we will turn to America, and to every part of Europe, and require nancipation. (Cheers.) When an American comes to society, he will then be asked, 'ARE YOU NE OF THE THIEVES, OR ARE YOU AN HONEST MAN? (Cheers.) If you be an honest man, then you have given liberty to your slaves; if you are among the thieves, THE SOONER YOU TAKE THE OUTSIDE OF THE HOUSE. THE BETTER, Laughter.) No! they must not think that they can poast of their republican institutions—that they can talk of their strength and their glory. Unless they abolish slavery, they must write themselves down LIARS, or call a general convention of the States, nd blot out the first sentence of their Declaration and blot out the first sentence of their Deciaration of Independence, and write in its place, 'Liberty in America means the power to flog slaves, and to work them for nothing.' (Loud applause.) See what the nature of slavery is! The negro is to be a slave; he is to live the whole of his life

vithout hope; and then to die, also, without it, beause he must die without a knowledge of his Re-eemer. He is to work without recompense, and all his feelings, as well as his person, may be lacerated as his owner pleases. But that is not enough; for fear they should lose this horrible properly, as they dare to call it, they interpose between a man and a knowledge of his Creator. (Hear, hear. It is, therefore, in vain for the Americans to plead

nything in excuse. (Applause.)
But then, when reflecting on this subject, I for-nerly had some consolation. I thought there were mane men in America, employed in mitigating these evils, and establishing the principles of universal emancipation. I heard of the Colony at Liberia; I read puffs of it in the newspapers; I saw, day after day, declarations of its importance towards liberating the slave. (Hear, hear.) I was waited pon by grave personages, who appeared to detest lavery as much as I did. They told me of the prin-ciples of the American Colonization Society—that t aimed at the destruction of slavery—and I took it aimed at the destruction of slavery—and I took them at their words, and was glad to have another corps in the cause of humanity. I had not then read the real history, nor the real character of the Society; but you, Mr. Chairman, have enlightened me, and I thank you for it. I find one passage that answers my purpose, and F will refer you to the work from which I make the quotation. It will be found in the 3d volume of the African Repository, page 107, and in these words: 'It is no abolition society; it addresses as and arguments to a master.' this is the Society that has the insolence to o fore the British public, and represent itself as an infore the British public, and represent itself as an instrument of humanity! (Hear, hear.) Words, it is said, break no bones; and what mischief could they do to these fellows by arguing with them? They might, to be sure, by showing them that they were neither houest men nor christians, make them sleep the worse until their consciences became case hardened. [Cheèrs.] 'And disavows with horror the idea of offering templations to any slave'—temptations to be free! to have a right to go with his wife and family where he pleases! to have a right where he pleases! wife and family where he pleases! to have a right to remain together, and to work for themselves, and not for any body else! [Cheers.] O! the poor negro, who toils from rising sun to sun down; who labors in the cultivation of a crop, the profit of which he shall never reap; who comes tle hut, creatures that are to run in the same caree as himself-will they not tell him of the arrival of a period when his toil shall be at an end? will they not tell him of the love of Him who sustained creation's curse, that he might soften their pillow on the ourney to the skies? O! no, not a word! [Cheers.]
Offering temptations to any slave! They will have temptations enough! The voice of Europe will pro-claim the slave's deliverance, and will say to him, SHED NO BLOOD, BUT TAKE CARE THAT YOUR Why, I tell the American slave owner, BLOOD BE NOT SHED hat he shall not have silence; for, humble as I am, and feeble as my voice may be, yet deafening the sound of the westerly wave, and riding against the blast as thunder goes, it shall reach America, and tell the black man that the time for his emancipation s come, and the oppressor that the period of his ustice is terminated! [Cheers.] 'R' denies the sign of altempting emancipation, either partial or general. This is the Society we are called upon to support! We are told that men who can endure lavery, cannot endure freedom. The West Indians ell us the moment the negroes get their freedom hat moment they will rebel. They do not rebe while they are tortured by the whip, but the instant you attempt to mitigate their sufferings, they will evince a disposition to rebellion. [Hear, hear.] The West Indians say, they will not have sudden emancipation; but this Society is worse; for, 'it denies the design of attempting emancipation, eith-

er partial or general.

Now, am I right in asking you to disclaim the agent of the American Colonization Society? In this country, the aristocracy and the oligarchy have got up an admirable scheme for transporting the peasants of England. They do not like to have them standing between the wind and their nobility'-[a laugh]---and accordingly, you have the emi-gration scheme. The press has been teeming, for the last eight or ten years, with publications con-taining the most beautiful descriptions of Canada; just as if no man can enjoy health who is not six onths out of the twelve in the snow, and as if gomonths out of the twelve in the snow, and as if going into the woods and wilds of a desert is better
than inhabiting the great towns of England! [Laughter and cheers.] You read of parishes every day,
transporting Englishmen for the crime of beingpoor; and the American Colonization Society is
taking up the same principle. 'We have done injustice,' it says, 'to the black man-we are doing
injustice to him---shall we now do him justice? Or,
no; we will transport him to Africa!' That is just
the scheme they have got up. [Cheers.] he scheme they have got up. [Cheers.]

The American Colonization Society has been branded with many names already. There is, howtrichly deserves. I knew a gentleman, of an im-aginative mind, who went out to Sierra Leone; and on his return, he told a friend of mine that a cargo of bars of iron, which had been sent to that Colony was found, after it had lain in a store two months, to be completely vorm-enten. [Laughter.] 'Why,' said my friend, 'what kind of worms cat iron?' said my friend, what kind of worms eat non-'Oh,' said he, 'they were as like bugs as any worms you can see.' My friend, who had a little Irish drollery about him, remarked, 'We have bugs of that kind in Ireland, but we call them hum-bugs.' [Loud cheers.] Now, the American Colonization Society hat ever yet was dreamed of. Am I to be told that my talemed and reverend friend that my talemed and reverend friend that my talemed and reverend friend [the Box No. 1]. Rev. Mr. Paul.] who stood where I stand, and be-came the advocate of the rights of his own race—

Segro Freedom .-- the Repeal Association. 34, Eccles-street, 26th Jan. 1842. Sir-The Committee of the Hibernian ry Society met this morning, and I am to beg you will have the kindness to send our letter of this day week. We be-be useful to publish such a correspon-oresent time. I send you an extract of on Mr. George Braddurn, whom your fath-member as one of the American delegates u-Slavery Convention. From it you will f keeping the true principles of fore the view of one people; for it is a matable as it is disgraceful to us, that is America are cold in their advocacy of

Faithfully yours, JAMES HAUGHTON.

Samet of a letter from Mr. George Bradburn: butions from America will never make se roaring against American slavery. There prent inconsistency between O'Coanell's ges and his former denunciations of this but the inconsistency, I trust, is only ap-Repealers, who are chiefly Irish, or Our pro-slavery people have objected to all a interference with slavery here, as unjust,

Dublin, 13th Feb. 1842.'

DAN'L O'CONNELL

VERSUS

From a speech delivered by Mr. O'Connell at the

annual meeting of the Cork Anti-Slavery Society,

I cannot adopt a partial abolition, for tyranny is a

Sept. 2d, 1829 :

ing. (Cheers.)

From a speech delivered at a meeting of the Dublin

Anti-Slavery Society, April 8th, 1830 :

30, Merrion-square, 27th Jan. 1842. Mt Dear Sta—I carnestly request your pardon, not that of the Committee of the Hibernian Anti-Easty Society, for my neglect of your and their intenageommunication of last week. My only ex-

is that my whole time and attention have been bed by the present election contest for the reeg to assure you, and the other gentlemen of use of negro freedom. You would have easi-m this, had you been at our meeting of last lay week, when my father alluded, in strong The most effectual s, too, of spreading abroad the knowledge and he collection together, by order of the as-

in the form of a report, and to distriprefixed to these extracts, and I ill find it to speak the association's senor reports at irregular intervals, whenve five together, each five forming one first series appeared a couple of months nation of the association; the second, ten months later; and we hope to publish before long. We are waiting but to fill enteeism, one upon the landone upon some other subject that I his moment recollect, and the report upon ery in America of which I speak. When ed, the whole shall be immediately and given the widest circulation in our countrymen, both at home and I must leave Dublin in a day or two, to atneatary duties, and must be absent

they will take efficient measures to re-St we now stand acquitted of the charge that 7 for liberty is a mere selfish affair. We and did not deserve this charge. Our warmor offers, are given—freely and heartily, ovement in favor of the liberty and hapslative Union between England and Ireland, ver refused nor neglected an opportunity g our voices in support and vindication of hers; and one of the strongest incitewe have to labor for the restoration of 's legislative independence is, that her's e potential voice of a nation, and no a mendicant province, a the cause of liberty and of Christianity, y dear sir, being enrolled with us, stand the counter charge which I think we are ed to bring against others of the negro's country. They are zealous for the African—they make no effort for the the Irishman. The charity that begins at not of the highest order, but neither is that agins out of doors, and stays there. Were interests of a party, there might this holding off; but the struggle we is for Ireland—the Ireland alike of the hig, the Catholic, the Protestant, the

mention that you, and the other gentle-

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t he man who would draw the veil of humanity over the crimes of others—is to be persecuted on account of his sable hue? It reminds me of an anecdote respecting the celebrated Burchbardt, who, in the course of his travels, penetrated into the depths of Abyssinia. In the heart of that country, he went to market, where he met a young woman—of course, perfectly black—who had a basket of eggs for sale. The moment she saw the white man, she exclaimed, 'How ugly! The devil! the devil!' [A laugh.] She dropped her basket, broke her eggs, and ran away at the sight of a white man. There is no reason for removing the negro from America but his color; and I wish the Colonization Society may have with few back gives who will exclaim reith a few black girls, who will exclaim regarding it (and which they may do with more pro-priety) as the black girl did with respect to Burck.

rdt—'The devil! the devil!' [Cheers.]
The words I throw out here may be instrumental in forming a Society in this country, which shall see that the East as well as the West Indies have justice done them; and as future ages will trumpet forth the glory of the Anti-Slavery Society in this country, so another Anti-Slavery Society, epringing up as another mighty oak of the same stock, may pread its branches over the American Indians, and work for the black man there, as we have worked for him in the West Indies. As we, by an act of justice, are striking off the fetters from 800,000 of our fellow-creatures; so, in the name of justice, l stand before you, as arraigning America for he crime in perpetuating slavery, and as arraigning, above all, the American Colonization Society, as lu-dicrous and absurd, and as diverting from their legitand as arraigning, imate course those streams of benevolence which flow around us in such munificent splendor. The voice of humanity will land your exertions, and I fervently hope that the God of justice will smile upon your efforts. [Long continued cheers.]

The following extract of a letter from our ac complished friend, Robert Purvis, of Philadelphia, dated London, July 13, 1834, may be appropriately inserted here :

'I had, at the House of Commons, an introduction to the Hon. Daniel O'Connell. On my being pre-sented to the Irish patriot, as an American gentleman. HE DECLINED TAKING MY HAND; but when he understood that I was not only identified with the absolitionists, but with the proscribed and oppressioned class in the United States, he grasped my hand, and, warmly shaking it, remarked-"Sir, will never take the hand of an American, nor shoul any honest man in this country do so, without first knowing his principles in reference to American slavery, and its ally, the American Colonization So-In reply, I remarked, that it was asserted in America, that he had caused his name to be stricken off the Protest against the American Colo-nization Society. Mark his answer! "He who asserted that, Sir, asserted A LIE, to the full extent and meaning of the term. I have heard," he continued, "that much was made of what I said, in relation to the Americans—their Slavery and their Colonization—but," (turning to my friend, Rev. Mr. Scoble, to whom I was indebted for an introduction,) I shall concern swelf care faith and decidedly, in "I shall express myself more fully and decidedly, it relation to these matters. Get you up a meeting for that purpose, and I will subscribe £5, or more to defray the expenses." Such, verbatin, was the language of that fearless advocate for universal

From a speech delivered at an anti slavery meeting in London, in 1835.

Mr. O'Connell presented pimself to the meeting amid the most enthusiastic cheers. After some re-marks of a general nature, the Hon. and learned gentleman proceeded to speak in terms of sever-censure of the conduct of the Americans, in contin uing to keep in bondage the black population in many of their States. It was disgusting to every lover of reason and justice, and true liberty, to hear them boast of their democratic principles and instituwithout a blush at the recollection of their tions, without a blush at the recollection of their bondmen. They were traitors to liberty, to honor, to consistency. They nuffified the proudest senti-ment in their immortal Declaration of Independence, which declared all men to have equal, sacred, and inalienable rights. (Cheers.) He did not wonder at the death plagues of New-Orleans, or the devas tation of its people, many of whom enjoyed health and vigor at morn, and were lifeless at noon, when they had committed or countenanced crimes which could only be registered with the annals of Nicholas and the curses of Poland.

The Hon, and learned gentleman read several ex-

tracts from an American slaveholding Act, in which it was enjoined that no judge, legislative member, barrister or preacher, should speak or write anything against slavery, under the pain of being sentenced to not less than three years, and not more than twenty-one years imprisonment, or death at the discretion of the court!!! And that no American should teach a slave to read or write, under pain o not less than three months and not more than twelve mouths imprisonment. (Hear, hear.) The Hon. and learned gentleman flung this black dishonor on the star-spangled banner of America—in vain did it wave over every sea, proclaiming the honor of the boasted republic of modern times—those who fought under it were felons to the human race. (Hear, hear.) traitors to liberty, to their own honor, and blasphemers of the Almighty. 'The red arm of God,' continued to the Hearth of the call and the started and let the Hon. and learned gentleman, 'is bared; and let the enemies of these whom his Son died to save, the black man, as well as the white man, beware of its vengeance. The lightning careers through the troubled air resistless, through the howling of the tempest and rolling of the thunder. O for one moment of poetic inspiration, that my words, with the fire of indignation with which my bosons burns, that my voice might be borne on the western breeze across the wide Atlantic, and light on their shores and their mountains, and be wasted down the Mississippi the Ohio, the Missouri, and the rivers of America

From a speech delivered in Glasgow, at the pre sentation of the Emancipation Society's Address t Mr. O'Connell, September, 1835:

Mr. O'Connell then congratulated the friends of freedom on the unity of sentiment that bound then together in the noly cause in which they were en-gaged. Whatever differences of religious belief continued he, might exist among them, these were left to that God who alone could determine which of them was right. But all would agree with him, that of these three things, Faith, Hope and Charity, the greatest was Charity. (Cheers.) Animated by that principle, they had joined their exertions, and had been already so far successful. He trusted that phalanx would become yet more close and ser-as they pressed forward in the struggle, and they would still advance till they secured the full fruits of their victory in unqualified emancipa-tion. (Cheers) And when this shall have been acshed, let them come with another broadside on the United States of America. (Laughter.) He had, himself, given the Americans two or three good hard thumps; for which they had paid him wages in urrility. He was satisfied that they had done so. He was accustomed to receive such wages in return for his labors. He had never done good, but what he was vilified for his pains; and he felt that he could not sleep soundly were such opponents to cease abusing him. (Cheers.) He would continue to earn such wages. (Cheers.) sing of God, he would yet trample on serpent of slave-owning cupidity, and triumph over the hiss of the foul reptile, which marked its agony, and excited his contempt. The Americans, in their conduct towards the slaves, were TRAITORS TO THE CAUSE OF HUMAN LIBERTY, and foul detractors of the democratic principle, which he had cherished throughout his political life, and biasphemers of that great and sacred name which they pre-tended to recognize. For, in their solemn league and covenant, the Declaration of American Independence, they declared that all men (he used their own words,) have certain 'inalienable rights'—these they defined to be, life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. To maintain these, they pledged themselves with all the solemnity of an oath, in the presence o Almighty God. That aid which they had invoked from heaven, had been awarded to them, but they had violated their awfully solenn compact with the Deity, and set at naught every principle which they professed to hold sacred, by keeping two and a half millions of their fellow-men in bondage. In reproon of that disgraceful conduct, his humble v had been heard across the wide waves of the Atlan tic. Like the thunder-storm in its strength, it had careered against the breeze, armed with the lightening of Christian truth. (Great cheering.) And, let
them seek to repress it as they may—let them nurder and assassinate in the true spirit of Lynch's lawthe storm would wax loader and loader around them till the claims of justice became too strong to be big for his chains. It seemed, indeed—he hoped what he was about to say was not profanation—as if

the curse of the Almighty had already overtaken them. For the first time in their political history, disgraceful tunuit and anarchy had been witnessed in their cities. Blood had been shed without the sanction of law, and even Sir Robert Peel had been enabled—but he was here in danger of becoming political. (Cries of no, no—go on, and cheers.)—Well, then, even Sir R. Peel had been enabled to taunt the Americans with gross inconsistency, and lawless proceedings. He differed from Sir Robert Peel on many points. (Laughter.) Every body knew that. (Renewed cheering.) It was no doubt presumption in him to differ from so great a man; but yet such was the fact. (Laughter.) On one point, however, he fully agreed with him. Let the proud Americans learn that all parties in this country unite in condemnation of their conduct; and let them also learn that the worst of all aristocraces is that which prevails in America—an aristocracy which had been aptly denominated that of the human skim. The most insufferable pride was that shown by such an aristocracy. And yet he must confess that he could understand such pride.—He could understand why a man s could plume himself on the success of his ancestors, in plundering the people some centuries ago. He could understand He pride of noble descent. He could understand why a man s could plume himself on the success of his ancestors, in plundering the people some centuries ago. He could understand He pride of noble descent. He could understand why a man s could plume himself on the success of his ancestors, in plundering the people some centuries ago. He could understand He pride of noble descent. He could understand why a man s could plume himself on the success of his ancestors, in plundering the people some centuries ago. He could understand He pride of noble descent. He people some centuries ago. He could understand He pride of noble descent. He people some centuries ago. He could understand He pride of noble descent. He people some centuries ago. He could understand He pride of nobl could understand why a man scould plume himself on the success of his ancestors, in plundering the people some centuries ago. He could understand the pride arising from immense landed possessions. He could even understand the pride of wealth, the fruit of honest and careful industry. Yet when he thought of the color of the skin making men aristoratic, he felt his astonishment to vie with his contempt. Many a white skin covered a black heart; yet an aristocrat of the skin was the proudest of the proud. Republicans were proverbially proud, and therefore he delighted to taunt the Americans with with this consolation—no small comfort to so money the superlative meanness, as well as injustice, of loving a race as the slaveholders—that by such abo their assumed airs of superiority over their black fellow-citizens. (Cheers.) He would continue to hurl America, by stopping the competition in the home his taunts across the Atlantic. These would ascend the Mississippi, they would descend the Mississippi, they would descend the Missouri, and be heard along the banks of the Ohio and the eign? The reply is obvious. Monongahela, till the black man would leap delighted to express his gratitude to those who had effected his emuncipation. (Cheers.) And, Oh,—but practice of breeding negroes exclusively for sale, ed his emancipation. (Cheers.) And, Oh., but practice of breeding negroes exclusively for sale, her producing the producing that the hope-than the producing respectively. The producing specially, we are told, in Virginia. There are breeding plantations for producing mendous cheers) who would cry AGITATE, AGITATE, AGITATE, (renewed cheering) till the two millions and half of his fellow sufferers learned the secret of their strength, leaved that they were two millions are made by the tengths and the producing calves and lambs. The producing calves are made in the producing calves and lambs. The producing calves are lambered to the producing calves and lambs. The producing calves are lambered to the producing calves and lambs. The producing calves are lambered to the producing calves and lambs. The producing calves are lambered to the producing calves and lambs. The producing calves are lambered to the producing calves and lambs. The producing calves are lambered to the produc their strength—learned that they were two millions and a half. (Enthusiastic cheers.) If there was one thing which more than another could excite his hatted, it was the laws which the Americans had twelve women. Why should I pollute my page with

my sole object in my speech at Birmingham, and my resent object in my speech at Birmingham, and my present object is to fouse the attention of England and of Europe to all that is cruel, criminal but if ever he found so much leisure at his command, as to be able to write to his countrymen in America, he would conjure them to LAUGH THE REPUBLICAN SLAVE OWNERS TO SCORN. He would tell them, when they met an atribilious American, to call out to him, Negro! (Laughter.)

From a speech delivered by Mr. O'Connell, at a public meeting of Anti-Slavery Delegates from all parts of the United Kingdom, held in Exeter Hall, London, Nov. 23d, 1837

Slavery may be a physical degradation to the ne

gro, but it is a moral degradation burnt like iron into the soul of the planter. He ceases to be a man, when he claims to be the muster of his fellow man. I care not in what country slavery exists. I hate it in all countries—the slavery of the Poles in Russia under their miscreant tyrant, and the slavery of the pufortunate men of color, under their fellow-men. under their miscreant tyrant, and the slavery of the unfortunate men of color under their fellow-men, the boasted friends of liberty in the United States. Do, then, as you have always done. Proclaim aloud to the world that, having bought the freedom of the slave, you will have the full value of your money. Let the slave leap up for joy when he hears of the meeting this day (cheers); let him have the prospect of freedom to cheer him in the decline of life (cheers). We ought to make our exercises. IMMEDIATELY and UNANIMOUSLY (cheers). Remember what is taking place elsewhere. Only cast your cyes across the Atlantic, and see what is taking place on the American shores (cheers). Behold those pretended sons of freedom—those who declarated the control of th place on the American shores (cheers). Behold those pretended sons of freedom—those who declared that every man was equal in the presence of his God—that every man had an inalienable right to liberty—helpeld them making in the name of his scenes of excellently and the indescribable scenes of excellently and the first scenes of excellently and the machine in the name of the first scenes of excellently and the other slave-breaders of the first scenes of excellently and the other slave-breaders of the first scenes of excellently and the other slave-breaders of the first scenes of excellently and the other slave-breaders of the first scenes of excellently and the other slave-breaders of the first scenes of excellently and the other slave-breaders of the first scenes of the first scenes of excellently and the other slave-breaders of the first scenes of the first scenes of the first scenes of excellently and the other slave-breaders of the first scenes of th their paltry honor, an organized resistance in four or five slave States, against the advocates of emancipation. Behold them aiding in the robbery com-mitted on an independent State. See how they have seized upon the territory of Texas, taking it from Mexico, Mexico having totally abolished slavery without apprenticeship [loud cheers], in order to make it a new market for slavery [shame!]. Remember how they have stolen, cheated, swindled, robbed that country, for the audacious and horrible purpose of perpetuating negro slavery (cries of 'Shame!'). Remember that there is no record on foot, in contemplation at least, between the Texians and the President of the United States, and that it is only postponed till this robbery of Texas from Mexico can be completed. Oh! raise the voice of humanity against these horrible crimes (cheers). here is about republicans a sentiment of pride—a seling of self-exaltation. Let us tell these republicans, that instead of their being the highest in the scale of humanity, THEY ARE THE BASEST OF THE BASE, THE VILEST OF THE VILE (tremendous cheers). My friends, there is a commu-nity of sentiment all over the world, borne on the wings of the press; and what the humble individual who is now addressing you may state, will be carried across the waves of the Atlantic; it will go up the Missouri-it will be wafted along the banks of the Mississippi-it will reach infernal Texas itself (immense cheering). And though that pandemoni-um may scream at the sound, they shall suffer from the lash of human indignation applied to their horri-ble crime [cheers]. If they are not arrested in their career of guilt, four new States in America will be filled with slaves. O, hideous breeders of human beings for slavery! Such are the horrors of that system in the American States, that it is impossible, in this presence, to describe them; the mind is almost ed by thinking of them. Should the measures now contemplated by the Americans be accomplished, these horrors will be increased fourfold; and men, with the human soul degraded, will be in a societies in the United States. They have shown ed, these horrors will be increased fourfold; and men, with the human soul degraded, will be in a societies in the United States. They have shown worse state even than the physical degradation of human bodies (cheers). What have we to look to? Their honor—their generosity! We must expect to the blush. The American ladies have persevered in the physical degradation of the blush. The American ladies have persevered in the physical process. nothing from their generosity (cheers). Sir, I cannot restrain myself. It was only the other day I with the zeal of confessors, and the firmness of marread a letter in The Morning Chronicle, from their Philadelphia correspondent. A person, whose Indian name I forget, (a voice, 'Occola,') but who was tumely offered to their rights. called Powell, had carried on a war at the head of the Seminoles, and other Florida tribes, against the people of Florida. He behaved boldly and bravely, British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, in Exeter ight for his country, and he would have been dei-d as a hero had he fought in a civilized nation, and testimonials would have been reared to comnemorate his deeds, as great and numerous as those lington; but what happens to this warrior?

From a letter to the Editor of the London Mornin Chronicle, dated September, 1838, relative to the correspondence between himself and Mr. Stavenson American minister to the Court of St. James :

rread to prevent the instruction of their slaves.—
To teach a slave to read, was made a capital offence.
(Shame.) To be seen in company with a negro who could write, was visited with imprisonment, (shame) and to teach a slave the principles of freedom, was purished with death. Were these human laws, it wretched, wretched mother! Who can depict the resistat to see their contractions of the street of the st might be asked? Were these numan laws, it might be asked? Were they not laws made by mother's distraction, her madness! 'But their mater's distraction, her madness! 'But their material feelings are,' says a modern writer, 'treated with as much contemptrous indifference, as those of the cows and every whose calves and lambs are sent to the English market.'

STERS IN HUMAN SHAFE, who beast of their humanity, while they carry the hearts of tigers within them. (Cheers.) With regard to the attacks which had been made upon his counter to the attacks which had been made upon his counter the most detestable of human beings; especially when that slaveholder is a republican, boasting of trymen by such men, he rejected them. (Cheers.) when that slaveholder is a republican, boasting of These proved to him that the sufferings to which they had been subjected in the land of their birth, the charter of his liberal institutions, these are self-

is abolished, no American slaveholder ought to be received on a footing of equality by any of the civilize inhabitants of Europe

From a letter to Joseph Sturge, published in the London Morning Chronicle in 1838, relative to a move he intended to make in the House of Common especting Texas:

'Look to Texas! The gang of land pirates who have settled themselves on the Mexican territory, actually make negro slavery the basis of their asso-

by the creation of these new slaveholding States Reflect on the quantity of sin and guilt of ever

of these intended new slave States!

It is so entirely the interest of the Mexicans to form a colony of free persons of color between then and the North American Indians, that I should pre and the North American Indians, that I should pre-sume they will very readily enter into our plan. This colony should be, as much as possible, inter-posed between the Texans and the sea. It would be a piace of refuge for the free-men of color of the United States, who are naturally enough disgusted with the paltry injustice of being called 'free,' while they are deprived of all the practical rights of free-

From a speech delivered at a meeting of the British India Society, London, July 6, 1839:

I have no superfluous tears to shed for Ireland and shall show my love of my country by continu-ing my exertions to obtain for her, justice and good government, but I feel that I have something Irish at my heart, which makes me sympathize with all those who are suffering under oppression, and forces me to give to universal man, the benefit of the exertions which are the consequence. (Cheers.) And what adds peculiarly to the claim of Ireland for sympathy and support is, that in the great cause of suf-fering humanity, no voice was ever raised, but Ire-land was found ready to afford relief and succor.

From a letter to Lucretia Mott, dated June 20, 1840, relative to the exclusion of the female delegates from the World's Convention :

The cause which is so intimately interw with every good feeling of humanity, and with the highest and most sacred principle of Christianity, the anti-slavery cause in America, is under the

Hall, June 24, 1840:

He then came to North America, and there, that to a Napoleon or a Welns to this warrior? Why,

Societies in London to aid them in the great struglington; but what happens to the warms these Americans having made a truce with him, invited him to a conference. He comes under the protection of that truce. Thus confiding in their honor,

d. Oh! they had a hard battle to fight. In place to return, but is taken prisoner and carried captive to the fort (shame, shame!) O, cry out shame, and lynch law threatened them; they were abolito the fort (shame, shame!) O, cry out shame, and let that cry be heard across the waves of the mighty ocean (cheers). We are the teachers of humanity, we are the friends of humanity. What does it signify to us, that the crime is not committed on British soil? Wherever it is committed, we are its enemies (cheers). The American, it is true, boasts of having been the first to abolish the slave trade carried on in foreign vessels. Why, he was. But what was the consequence? Every one of his own slaves at home was made of more value to him. It was a swindling humanity. It was worse than our teethal humanity. It was worse than our teethal had the paire of avarice and oppression ty, but had really the spirit of avarice and oppression

he did not believe that slaves were bred for sale in Virginia. Now, he would read some few extracts from Judge Jay's book, published in New-York, in 1839. He would call Mr. Stevenson's attention to page 88 of that book, and that would prove to him not only that slave-breeding existed in Virginia, but within twenty-five miles of his own residence. [The Hon. Gentleman read several extracts, proving the practice; also several advertisements of lots of slaves wanted for ready money, for shipment to New-Orleans, and dated in Richmond, the very place of Mr. Stevenson's residence. He had established against the Ambassador, that slave-raising did exist in Virginia—yet all these things took place in a civilized country—a civilized age—advertisements of human flesh for sale, and written in even a more contemptuous manner than if the subspice of the progressible Titate for all the seven would aid me in the appeal, and swell my feeble with the form were stally. The target of the honesty and pride of American youth and manhood; and would that the voice of civilized Europe would aid me in the appeal, and swell my feeble with the subspice of the honesty and pride of American youth and manhood; and would aid me in the appeal, and swell my feeble with the subspice of the honesty and pride of American youth and wanhood; and would aid me in the appeal, and swell my feeble would aid me in the appeal, and swell my feeble would aid me in the appeal, and swell my feeble would aid me in the appeal, and well and would and me in the appeal, and well and would and me in the appeal, and well and would and me in the appeal, and well and would and me in the appeal, and well and would and me in the appeal, and well my feeble would all me in the appeal, and well my feeble would an me in the appeal and would and me in the appeal and well my feeble would all me in the appeal and well my feeble would all me in the appeal and would and me in the appeal an even a more contemptuous manner than if the subwould aid me in the appeal, and swell my feeble
the North to the Sauther Creamer in slaves from
voice to one shout of honest indignation, and when pect of them were cattle. The traffic in slaves from the North to the Southern States was immense. In the latter, they were put to the culture of cotton—a horrible culture, that swept off the whole in seven tion wanted. This was in a community calling themselves civilized—why, they were worse than the sarger beasts of the dearn than any manufold when was the last?—'To these principles we solemnly themselves civilized—why, they nere worse than the sarage beasts of the desert—they only mangled when driven to it by hunger; but this horrible practice is carried on by well-fed Americans for paltry pecunicary profit—for that low and base consideration, they destroy annually their tens and twenty thousands. These scenes took place in a country which, in it speaks in the presence of the living God; it These scenes took place in a country which, in all other respects, had a fair claim to be called civ-

ilized-in a country which had nobly worked out its ples they assert. How can they lay any claim to brave and the women beautiful. Amongst the descendants of Englishmen—even amongst such was to be found a horrible population, whose thirst for gold could only be gratified at the expense of such scenes of human suffering. A population who were insensible to the wrath of God, who were insensible to the cries and screams of mothers and children, torn from each other forever; but there was one thing they would be a supposed to the cries and screams of mothers and children, torn from each other forever; but there was one that the data of the cries and screams of mothers and children, torn from each other forever; but there was one that has mingled positions and property in the world. torn from each other forever; but there was one thing they would not be insensible to—they dare not, they would not be insensible to the contempt of Europe (loud cheers). WHILE THEY EMBRACED THE AMERICAN ABOLITIONISTS AS FRIENDS AND BROTHERS—let none of the slaw-owners, dealers in human flesh, dire to set a foot upon our free soil [cheering]. Let them call upon the Government to protest to America, that they could not receive any slaweholding ambassador [loud cheering]. Let them declare that no slaw-owner can present agitation is striking terror into the hearts of the slaw-owners, whose selfsh interests, vile passing the slaw-owners. the slave-mongers, whose selfish interests, vile pasand Clay, and men like them, who stand up putting forth their claims to be President of the great Republic, must yield to the public, universal opinion. He had made mention of those two men—he would only say that CALHOUN WAS BRANDED the bones and blood of their fellow-creatures; whilst a species of democratic aristocracy, the filthiest arisety of the public of the property of the state of the state of the great Republic, must yield to the public, universal opinion. He had made mention of those two men—he would only say that CALHOUN WAS BRANDED to creat the public of the public of the public of the public opinion. The public of the public opinion of those two men—he would only say that CALHOUN WAS BRANDED to creat the public opinion of those two men—he would only say that CALHOUN WAS BRANDED to creat the public opinion. THERS AND THE CHILDREN (cheers). Let the people of Europe say to slave-owners, Murdeners, you belong not to us,—away to the des-ERT. AND HERD WITH KINDRED SAVAGES, (cheers). He begged pardon of the savages (laughter). Sometimes in anger he committed heinous crimes, but he right. When we turn our eyes upon America, we was incapable of coolly calculating how long or how hard be could work a human being with a profit,—sometimes granting him a boon for the purpose of obtaining a year or two's more labor out of him. The Hon, gentleman continued,—I admire the purity of the democratic principle, when it is kept within the proper bounds of society. I are a great ed. in the proper bounds of society. I am a great admirer of your Declaration of Independence; it is the delight of even the slaveholders of America. Let me read to you the first few lines. It says, 'All men are created equal.' These are their own words, 'All men are created equal, with certain inclienable rights,—the gift of God.' They acknowledge the Giver; and amongst these inalienable rights are, 'Life, liberty, and the safe pursuit of happiness.' 'Life, liberty, and the safe pursuit of happiness.' Therefore they proclaim it—they admit that God has given those rights; and how dare THE RUFFLANS attempt to take away the rights which God has given? (cheers and laughter). Is that word too harsh? [No, no!] And in the spirit of their Declaration, they say, 'With a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence.' They appeal to God; and has not this all the sanctity without the profanity of an oath? 'We mutually pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes'—they might easily pledge those our fortunes'—they might easily pledge those—'and our sacred honor' [hear]. Now I appeal to that honor—they have pledged their lives and their sacred honor to those principles; and when they come to me, and say, that I am a vituperator and a slan-derer, I read to them their Declaration, their pledge, and their sacred honor [loud cheers]. Well, are we to remain passive as hitherto? [loud cries of 'No. no!'] Let our declaration also go abroad. Let this Society adopt it—let the benevolence and good sense of Englishmen make that declaration. If an American addresses you, find out at once if he be a slaveholder [hear, hear]. He may have business with you, and the less you do with him, the better [a laugh]—but the moment that is over, turn from him as if he had the cholera or the plague [cheers]—for there is a moral cholera and a political plague upon him [cheers]. HE BELONGS NOT TO YOUR COUN-OR YOUR CLIME-HE IS NOT WITHIN THE PALE OF CIVILIZATION OR CHRISTIANITY [cheers]. PALE OF CIVILIZATION OR CHRISTIANITY [cneers]. Let us rally for the liberty of the human race [applause]—no matter in what country or in what clime
he is found, the slave is entitled to our protection; to matter of what caste, of what creed, or what colno matter of what caste, of what creed, or what colface of the earth. But amongst all those who comface of the earth. But amongst all those who comor, he is your fellow-man-he is suffering injustice : and British generosity which has done so much al. Do ready, ought to be cheered to the task by the recol-lection of that success it has already attained [cheers]. . . . I am zealous in the cause, to be sure, cheers). . . I am zealous in the cause, to be sure, but inefficient—acknowledging the humility of the individual, I am still swelled by the greatness of the cause. My bosom expands, and I glory in the domestic struggle for freedom which gave me a title to stand among you, and to use that title in the best way. I can be reached by the greatness of the coord slavery, are they to be allowed to adopt the thing? Is America to shake her star-spangled banner in the breeze, and boast of liberty, while she is conscious that that banner floats over the heads of slaves? On, but they call it 'terrous held to laway I can to proclaim humanity to man, and the ab-olition of slavery all over the world.

From a speech delivered on the third day of the sittings of the general London Convention, in Free-

masons' Hall, June, 1840: I beg respectfully to offer two excuses for intruding myself upon the meeting. The first consists in what has fallen from the honorable baronet, than whom a more sincere or zealous friend to the cause abolition never existed, nor a more useful one. He said he was glad, as an Englishman, to second the motion of an American. I wish to intrude an Irishman upon you. The second excuse is, that the mover of the question, the honorable gentleman who has just sat down, has stated that it involves the property of property of property of the property of th principles of universal and international law, both being commingled. Give me leave, then, as a lawbeing commingled. Give me leave, then, as a law-yer of some experience, as my experience may compensate for my want of talent, to say something. It entirely agree with him, that the proposition of the American senate is inadmissible. It is an outrage on common sense; it is a violation of public honesty. They claim a property in man! Why, that is inconsistent with not only all constitutional law, and their own Constitution; but above all, with the and their own constitution; but above all, with the constitutions are then murky powers of darkness; and the Americans (I speak not of them all, there are many noble exceptions,) have added hypocrisy to their eternal principles of justice. How would they like that the blacks should do unto them as they delight to do unto the blacks? I have not the heart to wish any man a slave, but really I am tempted almost to do it for once, and wish Calbour a slave. It would not, perhaps, be an inappropriate retribution for his infamous disposition to act with injustice, infiguity, and inhumanity, to subject his to be a like the state of the predicate of them all, there are many noble exceptions,) have added hypocrisy to their data of this predicament upon proud America. They say they have no power to emancipate the slaves; is that the real reason? It may be, that they have not power to do so in some particular. States; but then what shall be said of Columbia? do it for once, and wish Calhoun a slave. It would not, perhaps, be an inappropriate retribution for his infamous disposition to act with injustice, iniquity, and inhumanity, to subject him to the lash which he would inflict on others. Oh! how indignantly and pathetically he would plead en behalf of his outraged nature! Why, some of you may recollect the case of the American Adams, who having been lost in Africa, the dark swarthy natives said was only fifter a slave; he was exidently inferret to the subject to the two detects layers, and we lament that we have the world. We are ardent lovers of liberty, we detect slavers, and we lament that we have the world. case of the American Adams, who having been lost in Africa, the dark swarthy natives said was only fit for a slave; he was evidently inferior to their race; the whites were good for nothing but slavery, to which he was consigned for four years, Africa, the dark swarthy natives said was only for a slave; he was evidently inferior to their ty, we detest slavery, and we lament that we have to which he was consigned for four years, ongst the Moors. He was ransomed for a small laters in the world. We are ardent lovers of literative, we detest slavery, and we lament that we have not the power to make all free; then I whisper, Columbia! Columbia! You have the power there, you have the authority there, to remove this foul blot som, so little did the Africans think a white man to be worth. He could scarcely speak English, and had acquired a kind of gibberish. So you see how the rule would work if equally applied. The proposition of Calhous is untenable, even as an American proposition. The resolutions of our friend set.

America: those noble-hearted men and women, who, through difficulties, and dangers, have proved how through difficulties. the solemn compact by which the then thirteen, and I believe, now, twenty-six States bound themselves fame and honor; we are lauded and encouraged by I believe, now, twenty-six States bound themselves together. Each State was to have a separate government, with the power of taxing, and making laws, binding as to life and death. They were bound together by one great confederation, one ruling power over the entire, having particular functions given to it. That great charter (the Declaration of American Independence) commences by declaring emphatically, that all men are born equal, and all have an inalieuable right to life, to liberty, and to hand. an inalieuable right to life, to liberty, and to happiness. It is not confined to the white man, to the mulatto, or to the black, or to any particular order. It is not, of course, limited to any sect or creed, to

Anti-Slavery Society in America; aye, upor dies' Anti-Slavery Society, and assault t most cowardly manner? And did they not the members of that Society? And whe happen? Why, in Boston-in enlighte dges life, fortune, and sacred honor to the princ has mingled perjury with personal disgrace and dis honor, and inflicted both with a double barb into the character of any man who claims property in any human being. France, and even England, might possibly adopt such a resolution without violating their national honor, because they have made no such declarations in their Constitutions as America, and therefore she is doubly dyed in disgrace by the the slave-mongers, whose selfish interests, vile pas-sions, and predominant pride, with all that is bad and OF THE SLAVE, AND CLAY set up in the several States, an aristocracy that wish es to have property without the trouble and toil of earning it, and to set themselves above men, only to plunder them of their natural rights, and to live sole ly upon their labor. Thus, the gratification of every bad passion, and every base emotion of the human mind, is enlisted in defeace of the slaveholder's his task-master, and the negress doomed to all the horrors of slavery. There I see their infant, yet un-able to understand what it is that tortures its father, or distracts its mother; while that mother is cursing its existence, because it is not a man, but a slave and almost wishing-oh! what a wringing though to a mother's heart-that the child might an early grave, rather than become the property an excruciating tyrant, and the instrument of wealth to others, without being able to procure comfort and happiness for itself. That is America; that is the land of the free; these are the illustrations of the glorious principles laid down in the Declaration of American Independence! These evils, inflicted as they are by the democratic aristocracy of the States, are worse than ever were inflicted by the most king-ly aristocracy, or the most despotic tyranny. I do not mean any thing offensive to our American friends present, but I do say, there is written in let-ters of blood upon the American escutcheon, ROB-BERT AND MURDER, AND PLUNDER OF HUMAN BE-INGS. I recognize no American as a fellow-man, e cept those who belong to anti-slavery societies. Those who uphold slavery are not men as we are, they are not honest as we are; and I look upon a slaveholder as upon a pick-pocket, who violates the common laws of property and honesty. They say, that by their Constitution they are prevented from emancipating the slaves in the slaveholding States; but I look in the Declaration of Independence, and the Constitution of 1787, and I defy them to find a single word about slavery, or any provision for holding property in man. No man can deny the persona property in man. courage of the American people. With the recol-lection of the battles of Bunker's Hilleand Saratoga, of which, indeed, I might be reminded by the portrait which hangs opposite to me, of one of the offi-cers who took an active part in those conflicts, (the Earl of Moira,) with the recollection, I say, of those battles, it would be disgraceful and dishonest to deface of the earth. But amongst all those who com-posed the Convention of 1787, there was not one conscious that that banner floats over the heads of slaves? On, but they call it 'persons held to la-bon' that is the phrase they use in their documents; but dare any one say that slavery is implied in thos words? The term applies to any person who en ters into a contract to labor, for a given period, as by the month or year, or for an equivalent; but his doing so, does not constitute him a slave, surely; the very term is disgraceful to nature, and an affront to na ture's God. No wonder the word was not in thei Declaration; you would not look to find words of in justice and cruelty in a Declaration of honesty and nemanity. I repeat it, they have not used the word.
They meant slavery: they intended to have slaves,
but they dared not employ the word; and 'person's ry in the Declaration of Independence, or in the by the Acadia, see our last number. Constitution. Can you Sentiments of John O'Connell, M. P.

the capital of a non-slaveholding State. country, the abolitionists have nothing to of; but in America, they are met with the knife and lynch law! Yes! in Ameri had martyrs; your cause has been blood; the voice of your brethren's from the ground, and riseth high, not, I true geance, but for mercy upon those who he treated them. But you ought not to be discovered as your efforts. Here you have A human being cannot be placed in a position than to take up such a cause cumstances. I am delighted to be one tion in which are so many of such gremen. I trust that their reception will that their zeal may be greatly strengthe tinue their noble struggle. that, in this assembly, a voice will be will roll back in thunder to America, mingle with her mighty waves, and cause one universal shout of libe throughout the world. O there is not from the Anti-Slavery Societies of An to have his name, ave, her name, WRITTI CHARACTERS OF IMMORTALITY habits of this country have forbiden ceiving female delegates, because of which some ignorant persons might have to on our proceedings; but though we have ceived them as delegates, are they the less ed, or the less esteemed on that accountmy time of life I may say, are they to be less Who does not remember Angelina Gaim which of us does not owe her a deep debt. tude for her exertions in the cause of a The Anti-Slavery Societies in America are de seculed, and are deserving of every encouchich we can possibly give them. I would the eloquence to depict their character ar my tongue falters, and my powers fail, while tempt to describe them. THEY ARE THE T tempt to describe them. THEY ARE TI FRIENDS OF HUMANITY, and wo had a tongue to describe aright the mighty major of their great undertaking! I love and hour as ica and the Americans. I respect their great p ciples; their untiring industry; their lofte their social institutions; their morals, such as can exist with slavery—God knows they be many-but I respect all in them or about that is good. But, at the same time, I denous anathematize them as slaveholders, and he up to the scorn of all civilized Europe. Why, the American minister sent to our English co a slaveholder: whether he is not also a slave-br er is a disputed point, and one into which I shi now enter. I would that the government of country would determine to have no dealings him, and to tell the United States of THEY MUST SEND NO MORE SLAVE HOLDING NEGOTIATORS HERE! I will set you a little anecdote. Last year, I was accome with great civility by a well-dressed, gentleman person, in the looby of the House of Commons. stated that he was from America, and was annuate to be admitted to the House. 'From what States' you come?' 'From Alabama.' 'A slaveled perhaps?' 'Yes.' 'Then,' said I. 'I beg to be cused;' and so I bowed, and left him. Now, TH IS AN EXAMPLE WHICH I WISH TO FOLLOWED. Have no inte holder. You may, perhaps, deal with him as a m of business, but, even then, you must act with a tion, as you would with a pick-pocket and a roll You ought to be very scant of courtesy towards at least until he has cleared himself of the putation. Let us beware of too much familian such men; and let us plainly and honestly to as a Convention, what we think of them. for the employment of force; no-let all be do the statement of indisputable facts; by the diff of information; by the union of benevolent by our bold determination to expose ty cruelty; by proclaiming to the slavehold long as they have any connexion with the traffic in human beings, we hold them to be a race. Why should it not be so? Why should it not shrink from them, as we would with shu from the approach of the vilest reptiles? Tration of such views and feelings from su of men as are now before me, will make the holders tremble. I know the bravery of the Ascan nation; I honor the men who have struggle their liberty, and hail them as the most their liberty, and nail them as the most brotherhood of man; but with respect to the holding portion of them, we should condema a degradation to man, and as worthy only tempt and scorn. My voice is feeble: but I doubt that what I say will reach them, an will have some influence upon them. feel that they cannot much One of the great objects of my hope is the Americans by laying hold upon their vanity, their self-esteem, by commending cellent in them, and by showing how ver come short in those properties upon whi themselves. I would have this Cou themselves of all such aids, and to urge th ry possible argument to abandon the horrid vie which their character is so foully disfigured. We have proof this day that there are those And why should it not be so? Why unite in such a glorious cause? by the same Creator; we are alike the the same watchful Providence; we are chase of the same redeeming blood; common Saviour; and our h same immortal hopes. And why should of the human race be shut out from o and regard? . . . O let a word go forth place that we do not deem the Americans by whatever name they are called, wheth palians, or Baptists, or Independents, or whatever other name,-that we regard as Christians at all, unless they cordia us in this great work. We honor all that good in America, and would have it all on in this glorious struggle-in this holy us unite and persevere, and, by the blessing and the aid of good men, freedom will, e wave her triumphant banner over emancipal America, and we shall unite with the whole work

For the latest rebuke of American slavery its abettors, from the lips of Mr. O'Connell, bres

From a speech delivered by Mr. John O'Con M. P. at a meeting of the Loyal National Repeal & sociation, held in Dublin, Nov. 23d, 1840:

He had to perform a duty which he had upon himself, and a duty in which he was would have their concurrence that he ought charge—to bring before the Association, the ties practised upon the miserable slaves in ties practised upon the miserable slaves in ted States of America. He was of opin would think he ought to discharge it, becaright that, IF when putting forward their becomes become a nation, they should be able to put claim upon this ground also, that THEY HAD THEIR SYMPATHY FOR THE SLAVES.

[Here Mr. O'Connell read to the meeting set

cases of slaveholding barburity in America.] He thought that when he produced such deta atrocity as these, he would be acquitted of the charge of bringing forward a subject which was not THE ATTENTION OF THE ASSOCIAT Nothing could be more shameful—nothing just—nothing more cruel—nothing more and demoralizing—than the treatment of slaves in America, while the people boate adhesion to universal liberty. Their D Independence lays down the princip should be free and uncontrolled in life, the pursuit of happiness; and in the tee Declaration, they permitted the atrocities had read, to be inflicted on their slaves. hear.) But not only did they suffer such e hear.) But not only did they suiter such to be perpetrated against slaves, but again people also. In the northern States, where did not exist, the free people of color were state the greatest indignities. In the railway trained the greatest indignities. were separate places for them; in they were not permitted to sit in the same nay, in the grave-yards, (for they carried their like and contempt for the negro even there, one would suppose all distinctions should or one would suppose all distinctions since of there were separate places for the interment of segroes (hear.) And yet the country which did the called itself free. He alluded to this matter a present, because the American journals which is rived that day had brought intelligence that the life. in America, and their descendants, were joining the rally for Repeal, and that meetings had been MOLE NUMBER, 586. scriptions were collected to aid scriptions were emirected in Association. (Cries of 'hear, Every testimony of sympathy is grateful to their feelings, and as grateful to describe a grateful to the new asso-tion, that among the new asso-men formed in other lands, they hat were not forgetful of the ats were not forgetted of the out to us the hand of brother that they come from a suspected olds man in bondage; and if they on with, or if they approve of that - WE REJECT THEIR PROF. kindred nor sympathy for in the most degrading, atrocious system by man (hear, hear.) Talk of n do with this system-nay, the atrocity; for pon this nation to express their which they did not themselves bent upon those who VITH THE ABOLITIONISTS. ninst the system, they were they were LET THEM JOIN WITH ONISTS; if not, WE SHALL RE-

the Letter of John O'Connell to James on our first page.

en attempted to mix up Catho-

watem, and the name of a distin-

in the southern States had been

ess a hope that the allegation was

not know not only that its tenets

but proclaimed that it was who had any participation in the

was no one who knew what Catho-

would not now speak of him

om the Harrisburgh Keystone. · A Vile Slander.

of equal rights are circulating an be signed by Daniel O'Con-Mathew, R. D. Madden, and on beonsand Irishmen, and the friends of yica, to treat the colored people as eter is got up by the opposition press, injure the cause of Irish liberty, and in the advocates of Repeal. ow to gain credence in any quarter, admirers of the British Constitution perefore re-act with ten-fold force expect to palm that address on the

iced mind that the whole affair factured for political efald be treated every where by the

Sa,-Finding myself indirectly alluded to arks of yesterday morning, I beg leave est you will do me the favor to

An adopted citizen will find below an nt to this country by Daniel O'Connell, hew, and sixty thousand others, and if its authenticity, we refer him to the

the parties here 'referred to,' I take the ing you that I have had no means thenticity of the address, except ces afforded to all the readers of yo d by its publication. My on is that as it appears, it is not auis opinion I shall persevere, until its y shall have been made known. How ed-under what circumstancesdress-how much of the explanaseed, are questions the answers to shed before I can make up my

in its authenticity. to be authentic, then. I have no ess with indignation. Not precisely musted from a foreign source, and of perate on questions of domestic y. I am no friend to slavery, but ly to any attempt of foreign ori-

naturalized frishmen or others, I conno wise distinct or different from born Americans. And if it be proved s been made by this address, or any ngle them out on any question foreign or domestic policy of the then it will be their duty to their ign source it may, in the ner and language, that common

to me to require this explanation, se that I

am, sir, with great respect,

JOHN HUGHES, Bishop, &c.

the attention of all our readers to the teresting letter from Bishop Hughes. eminent and pions prelate from The spirit of the letter is just just such as, coming from the tot fail to command the respect nk this letter cannot fail to ich of the prejudice which has been excited against a very very devoted American -. V. York

From the Boston Pilot. The Address from Ireland.

etition from Ireland, which was a ace read in Faneuil Hall, at a meeting has awakend a strong expression of disong the press generally, and our ogs as . Imerican citizens, as it evinces ess on the subject of their duties uninfluenced by any thing from lever source it may emanate. But entation as to the facts. The that petition as the petition His name appeared to the third column, after some three thouane of R. bert Madden, of Dubhead, and he is said to be the om the imputation that he nt it to his countrymen in America.
ubtless, at the solicitation of the ab-

From the Boston Morning Post. The Right Spirit.

creed, color or country.

ting of Irishmen and the friends of attsville, Penn. on the 1st inst., the ons were passed in relation to the ently exhibited at a meeting of the

nd of the human race, irre-

That we do not form a distinct class of but consider ourselves in every re of this great and glorious republic pon every attempt to address us othvery attempt to address us oth-sa upon the subject of the aboli-or any subject whatsnever, as matter from what quarter it

we hereby in the most unequivocal the said A dress, and regard it (to can the said A dress, and regard it (to against a steement tremendous invasier of linhune in America—and, of from the quantity of the said Of and language area wholever, very with the series it.

THE LIBERATOR.

BOSTON:

FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 25, 1842.

The Voice of O'Conneil.

We present to our readers the most incendiar number that we have issued since we commenced the publication of the Liberator. It is all on fire with Irish indignation, Irish genius, Irish philanthropy, Irish patriotism, and Irish devotion to the cause of he man liberty. We have gone to the extent of our limits in grouping together, extracts from the various anti-slavery speeches of DANIEL O'CONNELL, particularly such as relate to American slavery, and all those who are found arrayed against the American abolitionists. Can any thing be found more scorching, withering, and richly merited, than the terrible denunciations which this mighty champion of bleeding humanity pours forth against this hypocritical na-

We have taken some trouble in making this collec tion, in consequence of the infamous attempts that are tion from Waddy Thompson, our Minister to Mexico, making to bring the Irish Address into discredit, as to cede Texas to the United States for a stipulated rethough it contained sentiments which O Connell muneration, should such a proposition be made to him would never have endorsed. Now, compare the language of the Address (which we publish below, that tions of our southern slaveholders, and the designs of the comparison may be easily made) with the lan- the American government, and we presume will soon guage used in the extracts we have brought together, and see how identical it is in spirit with the long publicly avowed sentiments of the great Irish Repealer. Nay, is it not feeble in its tone, as contrasted with the the invasion of Texas, he ought to keep in lively rethunderings of O'Connell before assembled thousands membrance the fact, that every hour's delay rendered in England and Ireland? We call upon our anti-sla- success more doubtful on his part, and that the Texvery journals to give as wide a circulation to the sen- ian population is rapidly increasing by emigration timents of this distinguished advocate of the colored from this country. It is perfectly clear to our mine race as practicable, that thus, if possible, our Irish- that the success of Texas will prove the overthrow of American population may be enlisted in behalf of Mexico. We believe that nothing less than the subour great enterprise, and saved from becoming the jugation of all Mexico is contemplated by the Texian

ment is plotting the downfall of this republic, by en-deavoring to crush its horrible slave system! This is ministration of our national government pass out of ludicrous indeed! As if our country had not more to the hands of the slaveholding power within the next fear from the continuance of slavery, than from any four years, a war with Mexico will be waged on varihuman power! As if the abolition of slavery would our pretexts, but either with a design to aid the Texnot make her perfect'y invulnerable against all for- ians in their conflict with that country, or to bring eign attacks! Besides-how absurd, how vile it is to Texas into the Union by conquest from Mexico, and represent the humane appeals which come to us from by agreement with the Texian authorities. It is time the other side of the Atlantic, as emanating from for the people of the North, who have been so long hearts hostile to the perpetuity and happiness of our hoodwinked by slavery, to recover their sight, and country! Is O'Connell our enemy, because he tells not with all the energy and decision that become freeus the truth? Is he in league with the British Gov- men. ernment? Will the Pilot answer?

The Pilot exultingly declares that the name of O'Connell is not first on the Irish Address ! It matters not as to the precise place where it is found; the only pertinent question is, did he sign that document? Now, O'Connell's name stands first on the roll on the right hand side, and we suppose was the first one apended to the parchment; and to show that he did specting the Creole Case, written by this 'archange ot write it in a hurry, but that he meant to make it -Lord Mayor of the City of Dublin.'

authenticity of the Address, and, in case of its genuning manœuvre to conciliate the pro-slavery senti-

OF IRELAND. To their Countrymen and Countrywomen in

You are at a great distance from your native land ! loved country of your birth-from us and from the tocracy, and monopoly, and all that. As for Webyour happiness and prosperity in the land of your proud son of the morning, 'never to rise again.' His

each.

The object of this address is to call your attention Africa. He is ready to plunge this country into the to the subject of SLAVERY IN AMERICA-that horrors of war, in defence of the infernal slave trade foul blot upon the noble institutions and the fair fame on our own coast; and he instructs Mr. Everett to of your adopted country. But for this one stain, menace England, in case of her refusal to surrender America would, indeed, be a land worthy your adop- up the self-emancipated captives of the Creole! tion; but she will never be the glorious country that her free constitution designed her to be, so long as her soil is polluted by the footprint of a single slave

Slavery is the most tremendous invasion of the natural, inalienable rights of man, and of some of the noblest gifts of God, ' life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.' What a speciacle does America present to the people of the eard ! A land of professing to the people of the corn: A sand or pressure, the christian republicans, unling their energies for the oppression and degradar's a fithree initions of innocent human beings, the children of one common Father, who suffer the mose grievous errors and the Great ocean! safely to the wished for mart. themselves at liberty to traduce cent human beings, the children of one common does not worship his Maker after. Father, who suffer the most grievous trongs and the ntmost degradation for no come of their angustors or their ewn! Slavery is a sin against God and man. Ne'er crossed thy pathless waves. With him we their cwn! Slavery is a sin against God and man. All who are not for it, must be against it. None can BE SEUTRAL. We entreat you to take the part of jus-

ice, religion and liberty.

His name is dear to every freeman's heart,
And proud may England of her grandson be! tice, religion and liberty. ceal their own and their country's degradation under Satire so caustic and piercing as the above make this withoring curred. America is carried by shavery! us pity the individual scourged, until we recollect how WE CALL UPON YOU TO UNITE WITH THE richly he has deserved it. Every line contains equally entitled to life, liberty, and the pursuit of hap- slavery for-a sixteenth in the Presidential lottery.

moral and political, in America. We entreat you to exercise that power and that influence for the sake of humanity.

You will not witness the horrors of slavery in all publishing the letter of our esteemed Dublin corres the States of America. Thirteen of them are free, pondent, RICHARD ALLES : and thirteen are slave States. But in all, the proslavery feeling, though rapidly decreasing, is still anchor, will rapidly take the land. Thou art aware strong. Do not unite with it: on the contrary, orrest that Joseph Sturge has almost entirely thrown him-IT BY ALL THE PEACEFUL MEANS IN YOUR POWER. self into the 'complete suffrage' question. He be JOIN WITH THE ABOLITIONISTS EVERY lieves that it is idle to hope for any thing substantia WHERE. They are the only consistent advocates of in the way of reform, until the people are fairly rep liberty. Tell every man, that you do not understand resented. Why, what is the fact, as I have heard it liberty for the white man, and slavery for the black stated? Tast Sir Robert Peel has a majority of 140 every color, creed, and country.

al declaration of independence, which declares that state of things, unless it be your North crouching to All mankind are born free and equal, and are alike the South on the question of slavery? entitled to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness." Aid him to carry out this noble declaration, by ob- flourishes increasingly in Ireland. The good, the taining freedom for the slave.

as your equals, as brakers. Re all your memories of short time since, and honored I felt with his company of the continue to loss liberty—hate slavery—ny. The Dublin Monthly Magazine, of this month, Ireland, continue to low liberty—hate slavery— CLING BY THE ADULITIONISTS—and in Amer-ica, you will be honor to the name of Ireland.

ica, you api DANIEL O'CONNELL THEOBALD MATHEW. And OF SIXTY THOUSAND DO other In habitants of Ireland.

Good News from Mexico.

It will be seen, by the intelligence from Mexico, via New-Orleans, that President Santa Ana has indignantly rejected the overtures of Gen Hamilton, in behalf of Texas, to ratify a treaty of peace with that diabolical republic, and nobly spurned the bribe of five millions of dollars offered by that cunning diplomatist. He very pertinently asks, by what authority Gen. Hamilton, a citizen of the United States, under takes to make such proffers to the President. gret that we are not permitted, by the New-Orleans papers, to see the whole of Santa Ana's elaborate reply; but, from the meagre extracts which the Bee ventures to lay before its readers, it is obvious that the document is one of great ability, and in all respects worthy of its distinguished author. It seems that Santa Ana still avows his determination to expel the land-plundering Texians from their ill-gotten territory; and it is worthy of notice that his efforts to recover Texas will be stimulated by the desire to free her from the stains caused by the blood and tears of the African race.' We have no doubt that he will b equally decisive in refusing to entertain any proposi-He is evidently well-informed in regard to the intenor perish amid the ruins of Mexico than be made the tool of those who revel in ' the blood and tears of the African race.' If Santa Ana, however, is planning dupes and victims of the slaveholding power

The Boston Pilot pretends that the British Govern
bition and republican slaveholding rapacity. government, as the crowning act of Anglo-Saxon am-

• Shall our New-England stand erect no longer, But stoop in chains upon her downward way, Thicker to gather on her limbs, and stronger, Day after day?

Daniel Webster. The letter of instructions to Edward Everett, re-

fallen,' emanating as it does from a whig, is peculiarly as impressive as possible, he signed it thus- Daniel palatable to the democracy of the country, and par-O'Connell, M. P. for the Counties of Cork and Meath ticularly precious in the eyes of that thunder-scarced prodigy of the pit, John C. Calhoun, and the whole As for the letter of Bishop Hughes, doubting the gang of southern slave-drivers. The Bay State Democrat (out upon such democracy ! 'O 'tis rank ! it ineness, calling upon our Irish fellow-countrymen to smells to heaven!') thinks 'Mr. Webster's course in treat it with scorn and contempt, it is a base and cunnot been well pleased with all of Mr. Webster's ment of the country, and to break the force of that movements, in regard to our foreign relations, but tempest of popular indignation which he has brought cheerfully award to him the meed of praise (!) in this upon his head for rashly attempting to play the part case.' Honorable—is it?—for him to stultify himself of a ghostly politician, for secturian purposes, in the city of New-York. He is no friend of slavery-not manding of the British government, first, as goods and he! Now read the noble Address which he desires to chattels, and next, as 'mutineers and murderers,' to see trainpled under foot, because of its foreign origin ! be delivered up for condign punishment, those brave captives, who, with the hero Madison Washington at ADDRESS FROM THE PEOPLE their head, succeeded in bursting their fetters, and delivering themselves from the horrors of slavery Praisecorthy-is it?-in him to seek to reduce bondage, those who, by the Providence of God, be came free! Such an act of downright villany makes the 'Bay State Democrat' cheerful and well pleased. Well, we will try to remember this, when we hear A wide expanse of water separates you from the be- that paper clamoring about 'federalism,' and 'ariskindred whom you love, and who love you, and pray for ster, he has fallen like Lucifer, and, we fear, like that infamy, like his own intellect, shall be of colossal We regard America with feelings of admiration; we size, and more indestructible than marble. His greatdo not look upon her as a strange land, nor upon her ness bears no proportion to his meanness. The peopeople as aliens from our affections. The power of ple of Massachusetts should hold him in abhorrence, steam has brought us nearer together; it will increase and make their voices to resound like the noise of the intercourse between us, so that the character of many waters, in condemnation of his horrible conduct. the Irish people and of the American people must in So far as the 'negro race' are concerned, he has buye he noted upon by the feelings and disposition of shown himself to be as unprincipled and as brutal a any kidnapper that has ever haunted the coast of

From the New World SONNET

On Mr. Webster's departure for England. BY JAMES ALDRICH.

Whom all delight to honor in their hearts,
WEBSTER! the warder of his country's fame
Whom neither gold nor flattery can tame;

whose shield is honor! birth-right, liberty! Patriot and statesman, both in him w

sed by slavery! us pity the individual scourged, until we recollect how ABOLITIONISTS, and never to cease your efforts, sting, but all are too little to tell the degradation of until perfect liberty be granted to every one of her in- him who in his early life described the enslavers of abitants, the black man as well as the white man. human beings in fitting terms on Plymouth rock, and We are all children of the same gracious God; all who in mature age has sold himself to the demon of

We are told that you possess great power, both The Chartist Movement--Temperance Cause-Capital Punishment.

The following are the paragraphs which, for want of room, we were compelled to omit last week, in

'The Chartist movement, with peace as its sheet man: that you are for LIBERTY FOR ALL, of in the House of Commons, to back him in refusing to make any essential alteration in the Corn Laws. Can The American citizen proudly points to the nation-

The Temperance cause, I am glad to tell thee wonderful 'Father Mathew' is as indefatigable as Irishmen and Irishwomen! treatche colored people ever. I had him at my house for a brief space, gives extensive statistics of Prisons, Savings Banks Judges' charges, testimonies of leading individuals &c. all showing the wonderful results of Temperance I wish I could send thee a copy of it. I know the accounts would deeply interest thee. What a gian novement this Temperance is! What an exe fication of the power of the people-of the superiority

of moral over physical means! The Law first offer

ed the temptation, and then seized the tempted and fallen wretch as a criminal; but*Temperance took him by the hand, no matter how sunk and degraded he was, cherished him as a brother, and placed him on the rock. Following the example of the Saviour of mankind, it exercised its beneficent power on the low, the poor, and the outcast.

The reign of capital punishments is not yet at end. A poor boy, between 17 and 18, will, I fear, be hung for the unaccountable homicide of a child, before the week is over. We are making what exertions we can to save him, but the Government appear inexorable; and many who oppose capital punishments in the abstract, will not help us now practical ly. Thus it is : All declare war to be wrong in the stract, but, when the time of trial comes, how many

take the wrong side! There is to be an Anti-Slavery Convention in Paris, on the 21st. We have appointed Daniel O'Connell, Dr. Madden, and Charles Corkran, as our delegates.

The Marriage Law.

Watch Texas! She intends you mischief

A legislative correspondent of one of our democrat ic exchanges asserts that the bill repealing this law, (that is, so much of it as makes complexion a crime,) boilers, with its immense weight, was blown at least that he (Gov. Dayis. He adds that 'it is rumored that he (Gov. Dayis. He adds that 'it is rumored that he (Gov. Dayis. He adds that 'it is rumored that he (Gov. Dayis. He adds that 'it is rumored that he (Gov. Dayis. He adds that 'it is rumored that he (Gov. Dayis. He adds that 'it is rumored that he (Gov. Dayis. He adds that 'it is rumored that he (Gov. Dayis. He adds that 'it is rumored that he (Gov. Dayis. He adds that 'it is rumored that he (Gov. Dayis) with the same ticket with Henry lay, and that his signature to that bill might hurt him at the South.' This may be a mere party fling, and yet it may all be true. We should like to have more information on this point, if it can be given. It is evident that some kind of legerdemain was used to defeat the marriage bill, and if it can be satisfactorily shown who pulled the wires, political retribution will be meted out with all impartiality and fidelity. The late session of the Legislature cost the people of this State nearly fifty thousand dollars, and all that was done by it was not worth fifty cents. The earnest and just desires of the people, manifested in the presentation of hundreds of petitions on various important subjects, were treated with contempt, and nothing was allowed to be accomptished that would element that might be used. Not a single being could be seen that could stand greet. The whole body could be seen that could stand greet. The whole body was lost in its last stage in the House, through the in ing was allowed to be accomplished that would eleing was allowed to be accomplished that would elevate the character or promote the interests of the Commonwealth. As to the rumor about Gov. Davis and the Vice Presidency, it is the first time we have heard of it; but if he is looking that way, we have only to say, that, for him or any other man to have his name placed on the same ticket with Henry Clay, the name placed on the same ticket with Henry Clay, were projecting out here and there from the company of apparently a dozen human beings, belonging to the crew, were projecting out here and there from the mass of inflammable substances which had now fallen would be about as hopeful and sagacious as the conduct of the land-lubber at sea, who, in a gale of wind that threatened momently to sink the ship, lashed himself to the anchor, in order that he might be sure to float easily. George McDuffie's chance for the Just at this moment, the boat having still her full speed upon her, and coming to a bend of the river. Presidency is incomparably better than Henry Clay's, and that is as hopeless as a voyage to the moon. To the abolitionists universally, no man is more odious than Henry Clay; and, in case of his nomination, they would rally en masse to defeat his election.

We have omitted to mention, that the following re nonstrances were presented in the House, during the late session :- Of Joseph Winn and others; of Gideon Tucker and others; of George Nichols and others; of T. P. Pingree and others-(all of them, we believe, from Salem)-severally against allowing equal rights to all human beings, irrespective of complexional differences, travelling on the various railroads in this Commonwealth. One of these remonstrances was left for signatures at the Insurance Offices in Salem, and reads as follows :

To the Hon, the Senate and the Hon, the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Massi chusetts, in General Court assembled:

The undersigned, inhabitants of Salem in the Cour ry of Essex, respectfully remonstrate against the pas-rage of an Act, requiring rail road companies to carry passengers of all colors in the same car, for the followpassengers of all co

ists in this community a very strong public sentiment in favor of the regulations adopted by the Eastern rail-road Company to carry white and colored passen-gers in different cars Second—Because the comfort and convenience of a very large majority of passengers will be thereby seri-

sly diminished.

Third - Because it has not yet been shewn, that the

comfort or convenience of any considerable portion of white passengers requires, that they should have the company of blacks in the same car.

Fourth—Because the passage of such an Act would be ineffectual to accomplish any good purpose, and would probably be attended with very serious difficulties in its administration.

And as in duty bound, &c. Salem, Feb. 17, 1842.

Here are four weighty reasons, truly! The first begs the Legislature not to do justice to an injured class of our fellow-citizens, because 'a very strong blic sentiment is against any change! This is the | boat to the shore, for she old despotic dogma-- Might makes right.' But a dous blaze. old despotic dogma—' Might makes right.' But a word as to this public sentiment. Four remonstrances only (from one place) were presented on the side of a dastardly tyranny; while scores, perhaps hundreds of petitions, (we hope to obtain the exact number, ere long.) from all parts of the Commonwealth, were presented on the shore. long,) from all parts of the Commonwealth, were pre

The second is false and impudent. The comfort filled with a prejudice equally vulgar and malignant, would be diminished by such an arrangement. It is asking, moreover, that the inalienable rights of man may be sacrificed upon the altar of a rabid taste. The third reason is a specimen of Billingsgat

The last reason is untrue in every particular. To

crush tyranny is 'to accomplish a good purpose; and why the same usage on the Eastern rail-road that is allowed on the Worcester and other rail-roads in this State, should 'be attended with very serious diffi-

cloud.

The letter of our benevolent friend James Cannings Fuller, of Skaneateles, N. Y. enclosing a check for \$25, in favor of Lunsford Lane, is received. In referring to Lunsford, he says—'I hope, when he goes South, he will do well, and on his return leave not a hoof behind of his family, and that he and they may be abundantly blessed, rettle where they may.' may be abundantly blessed, rettle where they may.'
He adds in a postscript—'I shall not soon forget the
Faneuil Hall meeting, and I hope the friends in Boston are carrying forward among the Irish the work so
happily begun.' How must it pain the heart of this

to the other side of the river.

There will be many speculations concerning the
state of the boilers. I will give it as my opinion that
the boilers were not such as the law required; and
my reason for thinking so is, that I have seen them,
and the boilers that may be found in a field close by kind philanthropist, to see his own countrymen here (for he is an Irishman) being entrapped into the support of the horrid slave angles have a priced led to the horrid slave angles have a priced led to the horrid slave angles have a priced led to the horrid slave angles have a priced led to the horrid slave angles have a priced led to the horrid slave angles have a priced led to the horrid slave angles have a priced led to the horrid slave angles have a priced led to the horrid slave angles have a priced led to the horrid slave angles have a priced led to the horrid slave angles have a priced led to the horrid slave angles have a priced led to the horrid slave angles have a priced led to the horrid slave and the h

shall endeavor to go with him.

ESSEX COUNTY WASHINGTONIAN. This is a large and handsomely printed sheet, which takes the place of the Lynn Record, and is published simultan at Salem and Lynn-D. H. Barlow, Editor. It is spe cially devoted to the cause of Temperance, as its title implies, but will also embrace general literature and the news of the day in its design. We trust it will drive the ploughshare of reform beam deep, and reseive the most substantial patronage.

The Explosion.

The following are the particulars of the terrific explosion of the steamboat North Star, on the 25th bit. about 12 miles below Tuscaloosa, Ala, as given by one of the passengers:

We left the wharf about half-past II o'clock in the

We left the wharf about half-past II o'clock in the morning, with probably not more than fifty bales of cotton, and as well as I can remember about sixteen passengers in the cabin, viz: Mr. Alfred Battle and lady, Mrs Kelly and two children, Capt. J. M. Withers, Capt. Richardson, Col. C. D. Cosner, Col. Mc-Pherson, Mr. S. Tarrant, Mr. A. J. Gilmer, Mr. Harris, Mr. Huzzey, Mr. Hand, Mr. Fuller, a lady whose name is unknown. and myself.

We had neither stopped nor attempted to stop from the commencement, but were travelling cheerfully and gaily along at the rate of some ten or twelve miles an hour, when the two boilers in rapid succession exploded like the roar of two of the largest pieces of artillery, while the vessel quivered to her keel; in an instant two-thirds of that beautiful boat was thrown into the air to an incredible height, and shivered into aloms—a stream of noxious gas from the boilers passatoms-a stream of noxious gas from the boilers pass ed with such tremendous pressure toward the stern, through the halls of the cabin, that our hats were car-ried from our heads with the corrent; and enveloped ried from our heads with the current; and enveloped in smoke, and bewildered with the yells and groans of

In smoke, and bewildered with the yells and groans of the dying sufferers, whose bodies lay torn to pieces, mingled with the shapeless wreck—the shattered mass around us was but dimly understood.

So powerful was the explosion, that one of the boilers, with its immense weight, was blown at least one hundred and fifty yards over the tops of the high-est trees, into the open field, and not far from it lies

position, not to be thrown overboard by the shock, I position, not to be thrown overboard by the snoce, a awaited the blow; she struck with a dreadful rebound which shook her from stem to stern. I thought she would fall to pieces, but she did not. I now went forward to the bow, walking on the ends of the ribs, which forward her bull. which formed her hull. When I reached the bow, she was now retreating

When I reached the bow, she was now retreating from the bluff, and I began again to despair; but with a strength which I never had before, I made a spring, and succeeded in grasping the branch of a tree that overhung the river, from an almost perpendicular precipice, from 15 to 20 feet in height, and calling loudly to a black man," who happened at that moment to have risen to his feet, I made him throw me the rope, which I fastened to a tree, and her stern being out in the middle of the stream, she swung round, but f in doing so, I discovered that she was pulling the tree away by the roots, and I thought they were all going out again into the stream, and would be consumed by the flames; I saw the fires commencing in different placer and kindling into a blaze; and the shrieks and the groans of the poor sufferers made my heart sick; the groans of the poor sufferers made my heart sick, but straining my voice to its highest pitch, I at longth made the black man throw me another rope which I fastened to a better tree, and this held her until she

swung clear round in the current.

During this time I could neither see Mr. Battle, no During this time I could neither see Mr. Battle, nor any other person that could move, except the black boy before mentioned, and I still despaired of getting them to the shore; the flames were kindling, and I had called loudly with all my power to Mr. Battle and Captain Richardson, who were striving still to keep the ladies calm in their cabin, not knowing there was any farther danger; and the thought that I should see them all destroyed in the flames was awful in the extreme. At length they heard my voice, and by signs and speaking together, I was enabled to show them how they might excape, and get toward me; and not until they had reached the bow of the vessel were they thoroughly aware of the danger they had been in. The ladies were enabled to cross the flames by the exercise of great care in walking over the most dangerous portions of the wreck; along with Mr. Battle and Capt. Richardson, and the ladies, came also from the ruins Mr. Tannahill, although he was consider-

the ruins Mr. Tannahill, although he was consider ably injured, and the black man, rice in assisting me to get the ladies fro

But the tale is yet untold; the boat was now entire

sented in favor of equal rights. So much for the first reason.

The second is false and impudent. The comfort ten or twelve of our fellow beings burning into cin and convenience of none but low-minded persons, ders. I saw before me three of them burning into the brightest flame-one of them apparently in a sitting

The groans, the heart-sickening cries of other could be heard, who could not be seen, and we could render them no assistance whatever. From the mo ent of explosion until she was burnt down to the edge, not more than twenty minu

Those that were lost were chiefly belonging to the crew, and their names unknown. The captain of the boat, capt. Parham and Col. C. D. Conner were stand-ing together by the pilot-house, a few minutes before I went down into the cabin, and I have no doubt they

this State, should be attended with very serious diffi-culties,' we are unable to perceive.

If we can obtain the names of those who signed this petition, we promise to lay them before our read-ers, and to let a curious posterity examine them in the light which will then shine without an intervening cloud.

Went down into the caonin, and I have no doubt they were both blown away together, along with the pilot; the captain was picked up by a small boat.

The body of the pilot, who was at the wheel, has not been found; neither has the body of Col. Conner.

The bar-keeper has not been found. Capt. Clay, the first pilot, is saved. Mr. Fuller, a clock pedler, is lost. A young gontleman who was playing drafts in the so-cial hall (name unknown) has also been lost. In all,

(for he is an Irishman) being entrapped into the support of the horrid slave system by unprincipled leaders and crafty demagogues! Will he not send us a communication for the Liberator on this subject?

Grand Meeting in Albany. It gives us great pleasure to learn, that our anti-slavery friends in Albany have determined to call a grand Anti Slavery state rooms, roof, and every obstraction like chaft before it, and fell on the cabin floor, within a few feet from where I was sittle or no water in them, for this reason—at the moment of explosion, and the shape of steam or water, but a noxious gas passed through the cabin from the boilers, extremely disagreeable; but the most convincing proof that there was no water in the most convincing proof that there was no water in the most convincing proof that there was no water in the sollers, extremely disagreeable; but the most convincing proof that there was no water in the shape of steam or water, but a noxious gas passed through the cabin from the boilers, extremely disagreeable; but the most convincing proof that there was no water in them, for this reason—at the moment of the explosion, and the shape of steam or water, but a noxious gas passed through the cabin from the boilers, extremely disagreeable; but the most convincing proof that there was now ater in them, for this reason—at the moment of the explosion, nothing appeared to come from her either in the shape of steam or water, but a noxious gas passed through the cabin from the boilers. Extremely disagreeable; but the most convincing proof that there was no water in them, for this reason—at the moment of explosion, about 100 pounds in weight, came the ke a shell from a cannon, carrying the cabin from the boilers.

I also believe that the moment of explosion, about 100 pounds in weight, came the ke a shell from a cannon, carrying the cabin from the boilers.

presumed to doubt the authenticity of the Irish Address, that important document will be forwarded to
that meeting for the inspection of all who wish to see
it. Remond will probably accompany it, and we
that meeting for the inspection of all who wish to see
it. Remond will probably accompany it, and we
to keep down the fire—I hope this will be fully investionald. Yours, very respectfully, tigated,

rigated, Yours, very respectfully, THOMAS MAXWELL.
Tuscaloosa, Feb. 27, 1842.

This black man, who handed me the rope, turns out to have been a fellow passenger, Coi. McPherson, who at the time of the explosion was sitting at the boiler deck, and was thrown up into the air to a considerable height, and fell immediately by the bow of the vessel, among a pile of fragments from the furnace; his face was as black as any negro on board, and he seems to have been thrown to me at the moment for the safety of many valuable lves.

Highly important from Mexico--- Refusal of Santa Aug to treat for the Independence of Texas.

of Texas.

The schooner William Bryan, arrived at New-Ordeans from Vera Cruz, brings advices from Mexico city to the 27th ult.

The Diario del Goberno, published at the city of Mexico, of the 20th February, contains a long and somewhat interesting correspondence between Barnerd E. Bee, of the Texian Legation, and President Santa Ana; and between Gen. James Hamilton and the same august functionary.

Gen Hamilton's letter is dated on board the steam frigate Forth, January 13th, 1842. His epistle is brief and laconic. He proposes to Santa Ana to ratify a treaty of peace and limitation with Texas, for the consideration of an indemnity of five millions of dollars, together with a bonus of \$200,000 which will be secretly placed at the disposition of the agents of the government.

government.
To this letter Santa Ana makes an exceedingly long

reply. He makes a great parade of disinterestedness, and abuses Gen. Hamilton without stint for his offers. He asks by what title Gen. H., a citizen of the United He asks by what title Gen. H., a citizen of the United States, undertakes to make such profiers to the President. He says that he appreciates all the advantages of possessing the Territory of Texas, and all the danger of suffering it to remain in the hands of those who now occupy it; that he never will renounce the determination to regain it. He reiterates his fanfarronade concerning Mexican valor and constancy, and berates the late Administration for its apathy and indifference to this important matter.

'Never,' says he, 'will I contribute to the recognition of her fatal independence. To propose five millions of dollars for renouncing Texas, is an insult and a piece of audacity—allow me to add that the proffer of two hundred thousand dollars for the secret agents of the Mexican government, is an insult and an infamy unworthy of a gentleman.'

In concluding, he refers to the existence of slavery in Texas, and observes that his efforts to recover that country, will be stimulated by the desire to free her from the stains caused by the blood-and tears of the African race.

Important Mission to England.

At a special meeting of the Executive Committee of the New-England Non-Resistance Society, held in Boston, on Saturday, March 19th, 1842, the following preamble and resolutions were presented by WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON, and adopted:

Whereas, the cause of christian reform is independent of all national distinctions and geographical boundaries, and the field of labor is ' the world '-

And whereas, it has been proposed that a World's Convention, to discuss the great subject of human rights in all its relations and tendencies, and to be composed of individuals without regard to sex, complexion or clime, should be held in the United States

at the earliest practicable period-And whereas, it is by the interchange of sentiments, and by personal acquaintance, that national antipathies are removed, and a mutual feeling of brotherhood is enkindled-

And whereas, the public mind in Great Britain and Ireland is, at present, in a singularly plastic and reformatory state, and therefore prepared to receive right impressions-therefore,

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this Executive Committee, the cause of non-resistance, of anti-slavery, of temperance, of moral reform, and of a pure and qual Christianity, would be likely to receive a strong impetus by a mission of our beloved brother, and faithful coadjutor, HENRY C. WRIGHT, to England, during the present year; and that an appeal be immediately made to the friends of these enterprises, for pecuniary aid to enable him to carry this mission into effect without delay.

Resolved, That this appeal be prepared under the direction of the Executive Committee, and published in the Non Resistant, Liberator, Standard, and Her-

Whatever is to be done for this mission, must be done quickly. It is very desirable that our brother Waren's should leave for England in the course of two or three weeks, in order that he may arrive in eason to attend the great anniversary meetings in London, which are held early in May. There are some noble spirits in Great Britain, who are anxious to receive a visit from this indefatigable friend of the human race, and who stand ready to give him the right hand of fellowship on his arrival. Among his numerous temperance, anti-slavery and non-resistance friends in this country, who, however poor in this world's goods, will not be eager to cast in at least two mites, to facilitate him in his labors of love abroad? True, we scarcely know how to spare bim, even for an hour, from our shores; but as our regard for the human race is illimitable, and as there are special reasons why he should visit England at this time, we most cheerfully bid him God-speed. Letters may be addressed to CHARLES K. WHIPPLE, or to WM. L. GARRISON, 25 Cornhill. IF Let not the mission fail for want of funds. Remember the adage- Many hands make light work."

The Time for Action.

BRO. GARRISON:

The following resolution was presented at a meeting of the Danvers (New Mills,) Anti-Slavery Society, discussed and adopted, and voted to be sent to the Liberator for publication:

Resolved, That we view the late decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, as sufficient proof that we have nothing to expect from that corrupt body, in desence of human rights, or the liberties of the people; and that nothing remains to the citizens of the North, but a desperate death-struggle with the dark spirit of slavery, or a tame surrender of all the rights of freemen.

A. R. PORTER, Secretary. Danvers, (New Mills,) March 11, 1842.

Rible Convention. The Convention to investigate the claims of the Bible as a Divine Revelation, will be held in the Ma-

sonic Temple, in this city, on Tuesday next. The Old Colony Awake ! We expect to see, this day, an anti-slavery gathering at South Scitmite, worthy of the crisis and of the

Old Colony. Wendell Phillips, J. A. Collins, and

George Bradburn, will also be present. A Hoax. The frightful account of a revolt among the colored population of Jamaica, which we published a few weeks since from the Albany Argus extra, turns out to be (as we felt certain it would) a pro-sla-

The letter received from H. C. Wright, a short time since, containing two other interesting commu cations besides that which related to the death of JAMES FORTEN, has accidentally been lost. Can he send other copies?

DIED—In Salem, March 4th, of inflammation of the bowels, Priscilla, wife of Mr. Richard Jackson, aged 29 She was a member of the Methodist church.

PLYMOUTH COUNTY.

The Plymouth County Anti-Slavery Society will hold its quarterly meeting at South Scattaste, on Friday the 25th of March, at 10 o'clock, A. M. Severall subjects of shrilling interest demand our considera-tion; and it is hoped the members generally, and oth ers will attend. A number of the ablest advocates of the cause will be present to assist in the discussions

WM. T. BRIGGS, Sec. of the meeting.

BIBLE CONVENTION.

The undersigned were appointed at a meeting held in Chardon-street Chapel, on the 28th of October last, a Committee to call a Convention, to be styled the BIBLE CONVENTION; for the public discussion of the credibility and authority of the Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments. We do, therefore, invite all persons disposed to take part in this discussion, to meet at the Masonic Temple, in Boston, on Turaday, the 29th day of March, 1842, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

R. WALDO EMERSON, A. BRONSON ALCOTT, MARIA WESTON CHAPMAN, EDMUND QUINCY.

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PUBLISHE ry W. Will

ASTI-SLAVE

To whom all-ters addressed, of the paper. TERMS.—\$2 ; or \$3 00 at th Letters and co. Anvertises as e inserted three

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POETRY.

BLIND OLD MILTON. BY WILLIAM E. AYTOUN.

Place me once more, my daughter, where the sun May shine upon my old and time-worn head, For the last time, perchance. My race is run; And soon amidst the ever-silent dead I must repose, it may be, half forgot. Yes! I have broke the hard and bitter bread For many a year, with those who trembled not To buckle on their armor for the fight, And set themselves against the tyrant's lot; And I have never bow'd me to his might, Nor knelt before him-for I bear within My heart the sternest consciousness of right

And that perpetual hate of gilded sin Which made me what I am; and though the stain Of poverty be on me, yet I win More honor by it than the blinded train Who hug their willing servitude, and bow Unto the weakest and the most profane. Therefore, with unencumbered soul I go Refore the footstool of my Maker, where I hope to stand as undebased as now! Child! is the sun abroad? I feel my hair Borne up and wasted by the gentle wind, I feel the odors that perfume the air, And hear the rustling of the leaves behind. Within my heart I picture them, and then

I almost can forget that I am blind, And old, and hated by my fellow-men. Yet would I fain once more behold the grace Of Nature ere I die, and gaze again Upon her living and rejoicing face; Fain would I see thy countenance, my child, My comforter! I feel thy dear embrace, I hear thy voice so musical and mild. The patient, sole interpreter, by whom So many years of sadness are beguiled; For it hath oft my small and scanty room Peopled with glowing visions of the past But I will calmly bend me to my doom, And wait the hour which is approaching fast, When triple light shall stream upon mine eyes, And Heaven itself be opened up at last, To him who dared foretell its invsteries.

I have had visions in this drear eclipse Of outward consciousness, and clomb the skies, Striving to utter with my earthly lips What the diviner soul had half divined, Even as the saint in his Apocalypse, Who saw the inmost glory, where enshrined Sat He who fashioned glory. This hath driven All outward strife and tumult from my mind, And humbled me, until I have forgiven My bitter enemies, and only seek

To find the straight and narrow path to Heaven Yet I am weak-O, how entirely weak, For one who may not love nor suffer more Sometimes unbidden tears will wet my cheek, And my heart bound as keenly as of yore, Responsive to a voice, now hushed to rest, Which made the beautiful Italian shore,

With all its pomp of summer vineyards dressed, Do the sweet breezes from the balmy West Still murmur through thy groves, Parthenope, In search of odors from the orange bowers? Still on thy slopes of verdure does the bee Cull her rare honey from the virgin flowers? And Philomel her plaintive chant prolong, Neath skies more calm and more serene than ours,

Making the summer one perpetual song? Art thou the same as when in manhood's pride I walked in joy thy grassy meads among, With that fair youthful vision by my side, In whose bright eyes I looked-and not in vain? O, my adored angel! O, my bride! Despite of years, and wo, and want, and pain. My soul yearns back toward thee, and I seem To wander with thee, hand in hand, again, By the bright margin of that floating stream

I hear again thy voice, more silver sweet Than fancied music floating in a dream. Possess my being; from afar I greet The waving of thy garments in a glade, And the light rustling of thy fairy feet-What time as one half eager, half afraid, Love's burning secret faltered on my tongue, And tremulous looks and broken words betraved The secret of the heart from whence they sprung. Ah! me, the earth that rendered thee to Heaven, Gave up an angel, beautiful and young;

Spotless and pure as snow when freshly driven, A bright Aurora for the starry sphere Where all is love, and even life forgi Bride of immortal beauty—ever dear ! Dost thou await me in thy blest abode? While I, Tithonus-like, must linger here, And count each step along the rugged road, A phantom, tottering to a long made grave, And eager to lay down my weary load! I, that was fancy's lord, am fancy's slave-Like the low murmurs of the Indian shell, Ta'en from its coral bed beneath the wave,

Which unforgetful of the ocean's swell, Retains within its mystic urn, the hun Hears in the sea-grots, where the Nereids dwell-Old thoughts that haunt me, unawares they come Between me and my rest, nor can I make Those aged visitors of sorrow dumb. O. vet awhile, my feeble soul, awake!

Nor wander back with sullen steps again :

For neither pleasant pastime can'st thou take In such a journey, nor endure the pain. The phantoms of the past are dead for thee; So let them ever uninvoked remain, And be thou calm till death shall set thee free. Thy flowers of hope expanded long ago, Long since their blossoms withered on the tree No second spring can come to make them blow, But in the silent winter of the grave

They lie with blighted love and buried wo. I did not waste the gifts which nature gave,

Nor slothful lay in the Circean bower; Nor did I yield myself the willing slave Of lust for pride, for riches, or for power, No! in my heart a nobler spirit dwelt; For constant was my faith in manhood's dower; Man-made in God's own image- and I felt How of our own accord we courted shame, Until to idols like ourselves we knelt, And so renounced the great and glorious claim Of freedom, our immortal heritage. I saw how bigotry, with spiteful aim, Smote at the searching eye-sight of the sage; How Error stole behind the steps of Truth,

And cast delusion on the sacred page. So, as a champion, even in early youth I waged my battle with a purpose keen; Nor feared the hand of Terror, nor the tooth Of serpent Jealousy. And I have been With starry Galileo in his cell, That wise magician with the brow serene,

Who fathomed space; and I have seen him tell The wonders of the planetary sphere, And trace the ramparts of Heaven's citadel, On the cold flag-stones of his dangeon drear. And I have walked with Hampden and with Vane Names once so gracious to an English ear,

In days that never may return again. My voice, though not the loudest, hath been heard Whenever freedom raised her cry of pain, And the faint effort of the humble bard Hath roused up thousands from their lethargy,

To speak in words of thunder. What reward Was mine or theirs? It matters not; for I Am but a leaf cast on the whirling tide, Without a hope or wish, except to die. But truth asserted once, must still abide,

Unquenchable, as are those fiery springs Which day and night gush from the mountain side

Perpetual meteors girt with lambent wings, Which the wild tempest tosses to and fro But cannot conquer with the force it brings.

Yet I, who ever felt another's wo, More keenly than my own untold distress; I, who have battled with the common foe, And broke for years the bread of bitterness Who never yet abandoned or betrayed The trust vouchsafed me, nor have ceased to bless

Am left alone to winter in the shade, A weak old man, deserted by his kind-Whom none will comfort in his age, nor aid!

O, let me not repine! A quiet mind. Conscious and apright, needs no other stay; Nor can I grieve for what I leave behind, In the rich promise of eternal day. Henceforth to me the world is dead and gone. Its thorns unfelt, its roses cast away,

And the old pilgrim, weary and alone, Bowed down with travel, at his Master's gate Now sits, his task of life-long labor done, Thankful for test, although it comes so late, After sore journey through this world of sin, In hope, and prayer, and wistfulness to wait, Until the door shall ope, and let him in

NON-RESISTANCE.

For the Liberator. Ballet-Box and Battle-Field.

TO VOTERS IN THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT. [CONCLUDED.]

How IS EACH VOTER GUILTY OF THE WHOLE? Suppose I steal a man with my own hands. Here my guilt is obvious.—I have no associates. I employ another to steal him. Here, too, my guilt is plain. But I have an associate—my agent. I am principal. Ten of us unite and employ another to steal a man. Here, also, my guilt is evident. I are two candidates—the one adorned by every virtue, the other stand with every vire. My vote have nine associates as principals, and one as agent. But my guilt is not lessened by having ten associates. As to criminality, I stand where I did when I, alone, employed the agent, and when I did the deed with my own hands. The only difference is—now there are ten principals, instead of one, all equality guilty. Each of the ten together with the agent, is guilty of the whole transaction, the same as if he had done it with his own hands. Had there been millions, instead of one or ten, to employ the agent, each would have done the deed, and been guilty of the whole. My guilt can never be diminished by the number engaged with vote for a military chieftain, or for the captain of a band of pirates, I am responsible for all that my agent does in his official capacity, though military chieftain, or for the captain of a band of pirates, I am responsible for all that my agent does in his official capacity, though military chieftain to be a could not elect another to it. I could not elect another to it. oted with me.

Men are not responsible to God as organizations, but as individuals. Though millions unite and elect Though millions unite and elect the same agent to do the same deed, yet each is as settled first. Talk not of the qualities of the candinate must account to God, not by sectarian or national compacts, but by individuals, 'Each one must give ciple of the Prince of Peace; and to be governed by his spirit and laws.

Each voter is the Congress, the President, the Each voter is the Congress, the President, the commander-in-chief, the constable, jailor and hangcommander-in-chief, the constable, jailor and hanglook away from the powers and duties of the office for which they vote, to the character of the candidate. I would direct attention to the nature of the gitive slave taken back to chains and tears; the slave-trade carried on; the slaves shot down for doing what the nation declares is 'obedience to God;' these deeds are done by the two and a half millions the immediate result, if in voting for these offices I necks that are broken by the government; and does

How can any follower of the Prince of Peace identify himself with the Federal Government as a may not vote.

But we must have the best men to fill these offices.

But we must have the best men to fill these offices. Revoter? He must vote for war, and for all its bloody essentials. His heart is full of love to enemies—of essentials. His heart is full of love to enemies—of a love that seeketh not her own—that is gentle, spectable and sober men must be chosen—none other. kind, forgiving, long-suffering; the martial spirit has given place to the spirit of Jesus, and his hands has given place to the spirit of Jesus, and his hands drinks. So praying deacons and consecrated elde can never execute a deed of violence and blood were sought out and licensed to sell rum. The that is 'unlimited, despotic, lawless,' and 'opposed to the supremacy of God.' In doing so, he votes for 'piracy, highway robbery, duellings, lynchings, mobs, bowie-knives, daggers, and the assassin's dirk.' Can a man vote for war, and pray that all wars may cease? Can he vote for swords and guns, and pray that all deadly weapons may be beaten up? He President are war-making office

defying God, hunting, hanging, buying and is image. The government has butchered selling his image. The government i his own likeness, and crowned them with glory and honor. The voters, who constitute the Federal Government, have stood with the unlikeness to do with the unlikeness and crowned them with glory and filled. Is it not our duty to try to have them filled by true and good men? The fact that are them filled Government, have stood with the uplifted axe of execution to cut their heads off, or with rifle and ident, will consent to hold these offices is, of itself,

in the face of all the facts respecting the nature and might offer the same reason to justify themselves necessary tendency of the war-power, he sanctions in voting for a captain to head them in their villany and sustains it by voting for a war-making Congress and President. Their hands and garments The very raffians who plead their existence as a reason why they should vote for some persons to fill the to the spirit and precepts of Christianity, and to the existence and well-being of society, to vote for a war-making Congress and President, than for and we will elect men who will do the fighting and kidnapping and murder. You can as innocently

ote for the latter as for the former.

Had the Constitution said, 'Congress shall have nower to abolish marriage and establish concubinage—to abolish liberty and establish slavery—to abolish Christianity and establish paganism—to dethrone God and establish atheism, would you vote for Congressmen? Especially when you that they must swear to use this power and do these deeds in specified cases? But when the Constitution confers on Congress 'power to declare war, issue letters of marque and reprisal, &c., it authorizes it to do all these, and more. Had the Constitution enumerated the items essential to the existence and enumerated the items essential to the existence and conduct of war, and then said—'Congress shall have power to do these,' you could no more vote for a Congressman than for the unutterable anguish and horror of the slave-ship and slave-auction, or the blood and carnage of piracy.

All preparations for war, in this nation, are begun at the ballot-box. Voting is the first step; and every course of action begun there, if resisted, must

ery course of action begun there, if resisted, must end on the gallows or the battle-field. A bullet is in every ballot; and when the ballot is cast into the box, the bullet goes in with it. They are insepara-ble, as the government is now constituted. Every voter, as he casts in his vote, says—'This is my of God—shall I vote? I must violate the law of love, will—if you resist it, I will kill you.' Every ballot contains a threat of death; and he, who casts it, law to abolish slavery. By its violation the slave is contains a threat of death; and he, who casts it, pledges himself to aid the government to execute it. The ballot-box is the first step—the gallows or battle-field the last; and whoever takes the first, must take the last. There is no consistent or honest stopping place between. Every man who consents to be breaken. ping place between. Every man who consents to express his will in a ballot, pledges himself to exe-cute it on the gibbet or the battle-field.

you are in the minority. the majority; and when a man consents to receive se the right of suffrage under it, he consents that the majority shall rule, and pledges himself to aid in executing the will of the majority.

Whether he votes with the majority or not, by consenting to vote at all, he becomes responsible for surface to talk of voting against slavery by roting for surface talk of voting against slavery by roting for the voting for voting against slavery by roting for voting against slavery by

terly wrong in its origin, principles and means.'
And according to the decision of the same Society, every Congressman and President is sworn to act 'contrary to the spirit of the gospel,' and to oppose the 'genius, precepts and aims of Christianity'—for they are sworn to make war in specified cases. Can they innocently sustain these offices by their roles?

FRIENDS.

Persons are excluded from the Society of Friends for making swords and guns for the army—for train-ing in a militia company—for holding the offices of constable, sheriff or hangman—for trading in goods

But, after all this, Friends vote for a war-making Congress and President! They disown a man if he joins a minitia company and votes for a corporal; but a man may become a constituent part of a war-making government, and vote for the 'commander-in-chief of the army and navy,' and remain a member in good standing, and be entitled to sit on the uppermost seat as a minister or elder! Verily, they 'choke at a gnat, and swallow a came!' If a Quaker declares war himself, and leads forth the army, he is discowned; but he may vote for others to do these things, and nothing is said. If he kills men with his own hands, he is dooned, but when he does it he seave all is well expecially if the proxy does it by proxy, all is well, especially if the proxy be not a brother Friend.

The American Peace Society and the Society of Friends, while they vote for a war-making Congres and President, are practical enemies of the cause of Peace. They pray and talk for peace, and vote and act for was -like those who say men should not steal, yet they steal. They say war is wrong, yet vote for it. The report of such peace-men is not believed.

ORIECTIONS MUST ELECT THE BEST MEN.

I must look at the office first, and ask-Are its wers such as I can rightfully sustain, and its duties such as I can innocently perform? This must be settled first. Talk not of the qualities of the candi by his spirit and laws.

In the heat and strife of a contested election, me of voters; and each voter is principal in these acts of villany and outrage. Each voter breaks all the necks that are broken by the government; and does the foe of man—arrayed the children of a common all the shooting and stabbing done by it.

How can any follower of the Prince of Peace the earth a mere slaughter-house Father against each other in deadly feud, and made

ers were considered fitted to deal out intoxicating which the kind and gentle spirit within him can never conceive. How can a spirit, thus baptized a consecrated way. It would never do to put impinto Christ, go to the ballot-box and vote for a power ous, swearing, prayerless men into a rum-soller's a consecrated way. It would never do to put impious, swearing, prayerless men into a run-soller office. But total abstinence has taught a better less son-that unprincipled and wicked left to fill unprincipled and wicked offices. ards to fill a drunkard-making office.

So, as long as the offices of Congressman and President are war-making offices—savage and mur-derous in their nature and duties—let the most desmight as well pray for temperance, and vote for drunkenness—as well pray for liberty and vote for slavery, as pray for peace and vote for war. To vote for Congressmen and President, as these offices are defined, is to vote that the peaceful kingdom of the Son of God is a lie, for it is voting against its essential entire and fundamental principles. A man might defined, is to vote that the peaceful kingdom of the Son of God is a lie, for it is voting against its essential spirit and fundamental principles. A man might rous office by a virtuous incumbent. Would you elect well be a robber or an assassin, as a voter for the a kind and benevolent man to the office of a slave Let none but murderers be chosen to a murderer's

But the offices exist, and will be filled, and we shall A dread responsibility rests on each man, when, and we will elect men who will do the fighting and hanging piously, devotionally, and in a holy way. If men will create war-making offices and fill them let us see to it that our hands are not stained with

MUST VOTE FOR THE SLAVE.

Suppose the abolition of slavery throughout the world depended on a president election, and that my vote would throw the scale for abolition. Shall I Not, if by voting, I must sanction a power that is diametrically opposed to the existence of liberty—the perfection of despotism. I may not vote for the 'war-system that is founded in guilt, and blood, and utterly wrong in its origin, its princi-ples and means '—even to abolish slavery. It would indeed be a trying case. Millions before

nine eyes writhing under the horrors of the chattel brinciple, and by dropping a bit of paper into the ballot-box, i can instantly relieve them! Who that has any flesh in his heart could refuse? But sup pose that in order to vote, I must become a member of a social compact or government, based on the right to kill men at will, and for its own benefit, and must vote for the war-making power-a power op-posed to christianity, to the Prince of Peace, to the brotherhood of man, to the fraternity and suprema-of God-shall I vote? I must violate the law of lov be our Father and lawgiver-till Christ ceases to be Nor can you escape this conclusion by saying—
on are in the minority. This is a government of a majority; and when a man content to majority. The content of the minority and when a man content to majority and when a man content to majority. havonets-I cannot vote for a war-making Congress and President, even to deliver a world from oppre

Slavery can never be voted down by voting for surd to talk of voting against slavery by voting for war; for whose votes for war, or military defence, what it does.

Menbers of the American Peace Society.
Can these, without acknowledged wrong, sustain, by their votes, the offices of Congress and President? They say in their Constitution, Art. 2d, that 'All war is contrary to the spirit of the gosspect.' In explaining this, in 1838, the Society says, pell.' In explaining this, in 1838, the Society says, the above expression) as designed ers; 'would you vote for sheep-stealing or man-stealing power to abolish sheep-stealing power to abolish sheep-stealing or man-stealing power to abolish sheep-stealing power to abolish sheep-stealing power to abolis They say in their Constitution, Art. 2d, that 'All a band of sheep-stealers;' or had it said—'Congress shall have power to steal men,' and 'the President shall be commander-in-chief of a band of men-steal-to assert that all national wars are inconsistent with Christianity, including those supposed or alleged to be defensive.'

In their tenth annual report, in 1838, they say—'The custom of war is incompatible with the genus, precepts and aims of Christianity. The whole war system is founded in guilt and blood, is

utterly wrong in its origin, its principles, and its means.'

Of course, according to the American Peace Society, to vote for war-power is to vote against the 'genius, precepts and aims of Christianity,' and to vote for what is 'founded in guilt and blood, and uthorize the protected by investing Congress and the President with power to kill men; a lesser right, by authorizing the destruction of a greater. To prevent a man from going nine miles, would you authorize to the protected by investing the protected by investing Congress and the President with power to kill men; a lesser right, by authorize the protected by investing Congress and the President with power to kill men; a lesser right, by authorize the protected by investing Congress and the President with power to kill men; a lesser right, by authorize the protected by investing Congress and the President with power to kill men; a lesser right, by authorize the protected by investing Congress and the President with power to kill men; a lesser right, by authorize the protected by investing Congress and the President with power to kill men; a lesser right, by authorize the protected by investing Congress and the President with power to kill men; a lesser right, by authorize the protected by investing Congress and the President with power to kill men; a lesser right, by authorize the protected by investing Congress and the President with power to kill men; a lesser right, by authorize the protected by investing Congress and the President with power to kill men; a lesser right, by authorize the protected by investing Congress and the President with power to kill men; a lesser right, by authorize the protected by investing Congress and the President with power to kill men; a lesser right, by authorize the protected by investing Congress and the President with power to kill men; a lesser right, by authorize the protected by investing Congress and the President with power to kill men; a lesser right, by authorize the protected by investing Congress and the Presi his victim down, would you authorize him to kill him.
If the ruffian has power to kill, he, of course, wil eel at liberty to knock down. It is as absurd and

irrational to authorize a government to kill men, to prevent men from being enslaved; or to empower them to make war, to abolish slavery.

Slavery is based on violence; it can never be abolished by violence; the throne of violence can never be deadlished.

DENCE. So to guard these rights, we base the government on violence—invest Congress and the President with the right to commit violence—filt he land with the means of violence, and compet the people to study how to do violence to each other!

Those who plead their regard for a suppression of the substance of the regard for the substance of the regard to with a petition to the Government of the adjoining counties to suppress the mob.

Bloody Rencontre.—We copy the following, from the Pensacola Gazette of the 19th ult.

A most trasic of the 19th ult.

President with the right to commit violence—fill the land with the means of violence, and compet the people to study how to do violence to each other! It is downright infatuation!

Those who plead their regard for the slave, to justify voting for a war-making Congress and President, deceive themselves and others. They cannot have a true and efficient regard for the slave when they vote for blood and carnage to procure his redemption. No man can have a true and hearty desire to relieve hunted and imbruted humanity, and vote for the war-system which he acknowledges to be founded in guilt and blood, contrary to the points, precepts and aims of christianity, and for a power which he declares to be the origin of 'robberies, piracies, bowie-knives and the assassin's dirk.' No man can love the slaves who will violate dirk.' No man can love the slaves who will violate the applied senses of the started nation, with great the applied senses of the started nation, with great the applied senses of the started nation, with great the applied senses of the started nation, with great the applied senses of the started nation, with great the applied senses of the started nation, with great the applied senses of the started nation, with great the applied senses of the started nation, with great the applied senses of the started nation, with great the applied senses of the started nation, with great the applied senses of the started nation, with great the applied senses of the started nation, with great the applied senses of the started nation.

his deliverance. Our consciences and sympathies would draw the same way. We should abstain from voting for a war-making Congress and President because we feel for the slave. Our sympathy for outraged humanity would forever hold us back from the ballot-box in a war-making government. We should as soon cut a man's throat to save him from choaking out the pieces and sympathies were the war recently seen at a pig's trough, pick and out the pieces and sympathies would find the pick how his his part to save him from choaking out the pieces and sympathies. ing, or blow his brains out to cure the headache, as vote for war to abolish slavery. Those who do vote for a war-making Congress and President to abolish took place at Gelliveilog-bridge, Dowlas.—Welshman slavery, vote to KILL men to prevent them from being STOLEN. They vote for MURDER to prevent THEFT!!!

H. C. WRIGHT.

Philadelphia, Aug. 20, 1841.

MISCELLANY. From the Hartford Observer.

The late Decision of the U. S. Supreme Cour

Thus a trial by Jury is denied to colored persons in the free States, who may be arrested as fugitives Such men God will honor in the defence of right and from slavery; and they are liable to be hurried into freedom. Let them maintain their integrity.—Ameriperpetual bondage on the certificate of a Justice of can Citizen. the Peace that they 'owe service' in a slave State. Many free persons having been deprived of their liberty in this way, the wisdom of the States of New England, New York, and several others, have sought a remedy by granting a trial by jury to persons claimed as fugitive slaves. This has been done not claimed as fugitive slaves. This has been done not claimed as fugitive slaves. This has been done not for the purpose of nullifying the provision of the Federal Constitution which requires the delivery of persons 'owing service' (?) to their masters; but for persons 'owing service' (?) to their masters; but for persons 'owing service' (?) to their masters; but for pression — Hingham Patriot. such as have a right to their own time. Were it proper for us to think the Supreme Court of the country could make a wrong decision, we should be of the opinion still, that the States which are re-quired by the Constitution to surrender fugitives from service, are not required to do so without first satisfying themselves that the persons claimed are actually such fugitives. And why should we not entertain this opinion, sustained as we are by the assembled wisdom' of eight or ten of the free States? Right or wrong, however, the decision of the Court is the supreme law of the land. As peaceable citizens, we must submit to it. Submision in this case is the less difficult, because we may now go to Congress for such legislation on the su ject as shall secure the rights of all parties. The present law of Congress authorizes the citizens of the South to seize any colored person in the free States, and take him before a Justice of the Peace, whose certificate shall be authority for carrying him off into hopeless slavery. But if Congress has a right to legislate at all on the subject, as the Court has declared it has, it may legislate better. To this point, the attention of the free States will now be directed; and the halls of Congress will not cease to be agricated with the question until avery person to be agitated with the question, until every person claimed as a fugitive slave has secured to him a No State which has seen the neces sity of such security, will rest satisfied with the present law of Congress, now that the Supreme Court has taken from its hands the power of legislating on the subject. It will go by its representa-tives into the National Legislature, and there de-mand security for the personal liberty of its citizens.

Equal Rights.

On our first page will be found an account of gross outrage recently committed on the Boston and Taunton Rail-road. Its truth is attested by the gentlemen whose names are appended to the article. But, from the various newspaper versions of the affair which we have seen, one might believe the the conductor was the aggrieved party, and that Mr. Howard is no better than a brawling bully, ever ready to draw his knife on any person who may cross his path. We understand that Mr. Howard is an upright and inoffensive citizen, and from what we saw of him during a visit which he made to this place last summer, we know him to possess more than an ordinary share of intelligence and mental cultivation. To be sure, he is a colored man, but for the life of us, we can't see how that should render an unprovoked assault upon him, and an assault too, of the most barbarous character, a matter of no account. In a right state of society, when men take a broad and enlarged view of humanity, and are not the slaves of a base and contemptible prejudice, such an affair would call forth from the press and from its supporters a strong expression of indignant feeling. Now, it passes without much comment, and mat. Now, it passes what is made, is to the prejudice of the injured party. We trust that justice will be done in this matter, when it shall be judicially investigated.

Lord Morpeth in America.

Lord Morpeth has given offence to the slave advocating public of America, in having been present and otherwise encouraging a bazaar held in Massa-chusetts, the proceeds of which were to be applied towards the aboliton cause. An American observes that his lordship entered warmly in observes that his foldamp clausered to advance the object. It is also said that he thus expressed himself in reference to the case of the brig Creolet—

'There cannot be the smallest probability that Great Britain would be so inconsists ent with herself as to restore those slaves to bondage; even with regard to the nineteen concerned in the motiny, it is my opinion that England would not be required to surrender them by the law of nations, and certain to surrender them by the law of nations, and certain it is, she would have no disposition to do so.'

Lord Morpeth thus expressing himself in 'the land of freedom and toleration,' as we imagine he has already had sufficient experience to discover the land of the l ready had sufficient experience to discover that, in venturing such opinions, he would most likely subject himself to the ordeal of tar and feathers, o probably of lynching .- Correspondent of the Liver

An Italian, known as the 'scissor grinder,' had a parrel with a man at Washington a day or two ago, then the latter, named Jones, beat out the brains of the former with a musket.

Legalized Gambling .- There is a bill before the Legislature of Louisiana providing for the permission of public gambling or race-courses, on the payment of a tax to the State by the proprietors of \$500 annually. We shall expect to hear, ere long, of a bill to make theft lawful, on a fair division of the spoils with the

Mob Doings in Arkansas —An account comes to us in the Batesville News of the 10th ult., of the outrageless proceedings of a mob in Van Buren county, Arkansas, which, we hope, are exaggerated. The circumstances, as represented, state that a young man named Kiser, while engaged in a fight with another, was killed by a person named Butram throwing a stone at him. ne at him

Butram was arrested and committed for trial, but subsequently made his escape. A most hier of some fifty persons gathered up and attempted to commit violence upon the father of the young man who was killed. The old man then with some friends, barrieded his house and the most command friends, barrieded his house and the most command friends. Slavery is based on violence; it can never is be demolished by violence; till drunkenness can abolish drunkenness; slavery, slavery; and till Beelzebub can cast out Beelzebub. 'They that take the sword, shall perish by the sword.' 'Whoso sheddeth man's blood, by man shall his blood be shed.' Blood begets blood; violence, violence.

I would render safe my own life, and the lives of others. So I surround myself and all others with deadly weapons; and study the art of killing men, and teach it to all around me. I might as well guard and teach it to all around me. I might as well guard against intemperance by drinking rum, and urging the country, and examined their persons passing through the country, and examined their persons and papers. This is about the substance of the report, as we have heard it. We trust it is not so bad as is represented. A messonger, we understand, has gone

beries, piracies, bowie-knives and the assassin's dirk.' No man can love the slaves who will violate a known and acknowledged rule of right to free them.

But if we had any regard for justice and humanity, we should never appeal to the sympathies of a man to induce him to violate his conscience, nor would our sympathies for the slave ever tempt us to deviate from the law of truth and right to procure his deliverance. Our consciences and sympathies.

Brave, brave, brave !- The other day, on the floo Brave, brave, brave!—The other day, on the floor of the Representatives' chamber at Washington, Mr. Underwood of Kentucky, in the midst of a manly and thrilling speech on the arraignment of Mr. Adams, said that if there were any abolitionists in that house, he would appeal to them! Instantly Mr. Gidding, of Ohio, sprang upon his feet, and responded manufully to the appeal, avowing himself an abolitionist! That is something like the spirit of '76! It is when we see northern representatives slink away before the taunts and insolence of slave drivers, that an exhibition of manhood like this touches the very heart of our heart!

A slight Change .- Wm. Lloyd Garrison, who, eigh years ago, was locked up in Leverett street jail for safe keeping from a mob of 'respectable gentlemen' in Boston, on Friday evening, 28th ult., occupied the Speaker's Chair in Faneuil Hall, as the President of a crowded and enthusiastic meeting of the citizens of that same Boston, who crammed the old Cradle of

Suicide .- Capt. Enos Chase, of Bath, recently com mitted suicide by hanging himself. An open Bible and his watch were found on the table. He had early in the winter signed the total abstinence pledge, but afterwards relapsed into intemperate habits. He was formerly of Huverhill and about 65 years old.

Startling Fact .- The Charleston Courier says that letters have letters have been received in that city from Boston, stating that large orders have recently been despatched to the East Indies for cotton! Ships sail from Boston and Salem with ice, and return laden with this raw material. This simple fact has set the whole South in commotion. Their celebrated cotton crop, the only thing of substantial value they export, is in jeopardy, and forsooth, they now are crying out for protection, for a Tariff! One little fact, demonstration in a small way, has utterly upset all the elaborate and learned theories of the South on the subject of protection .- Philadelphia Gazette.

Woman's Influence -In Montpelier, Vt., re Woman's Influence—In Montpelier, V.L. recently, about 500 Indies addressed a petition to Maj. Kelsey, keeper of the hotel in that village, urging him to repudiate the selling of liquors. The worthy inn keeper immediately replied, that he would cheerfully comply with the request, and regretted that he had not done so before, and thereby escaped their rebuke.

Turned Out!-Michael Kelly, who has kept a gro rery for many years in this city, took the temperance ledge on Sunday last, and on Monday morning, he irned the entire contents of his whiskey, rum, and eer casks into the streets! This is a noble exact which we understand several others intend to follow, before St. Patrick's Temperance Festival, which is being got up by our Irish fellow citizens in grandstyle.—Detroit D. Adv.

Disasters at Sea .- The Sailors' Magazine contain owing list of the vessels known to have beer the following list of the vessels known to have been wrecked at sea, during the past year. About 650 lives have been lost, and nearly \$15,000,000. Of the whole number, 94 were English vessels: ships, 98; barks, 47; brigs, 136; schooners, 246; sloops, 21; steamboats, 5; unknown, 40. Total, 557.

That Rum .- We mentioned some weeks since, that a lot of rum which had been brought to this port from St. Croix, was returned to that Island, on account o the low price of the article in this market. We now learn that it has been brought back to this port. So it has already paid freight on three voyages. The Washingtonians would be able to dispose of it in a satisfactory manner.—N. Y. paper.

Lowell against the World!—A locomotive engine, of II tons, built in this city for the Western rail-road, ran three miles in two minutes, timed by a person on the engine. It couldn't have run faster if the sheriff the engine. It co had been after it.

Increase by Rapid and Cheap Travelling .- Number of passengers on the Rhine, by the Cologne steam

D.C. 100* 1			
Before 1827 less than	18,000		
During 1827 During 1839 During 1840 During 1841	19,000 487,000 632,000 750,000		
		Poisionous Wines The Newbern	(N. C.) Spe

Possionous Winsy.—I no Newcorn (N. C.) opecas-tor says that a gentleman of that town recently an-alysed the contents of a bottle of champagne, and found it to contain an ounce of the sugar of lead. The Stockholm papers state that a dreadful conflation occurred at Drontheim, in Norway, at the be

ration occurred at Drontheim, in Norway, at the be ginning of last month, by which 500 houses were de stroyed. The town is principally built of wood. Glass Church Bells are among modern wonders.

One has just been east in Sweden; its diameter is six feet, and its tone is said to be finer than any met al nell.—Tyne Mercury.

The widow of Gen. Mendiuneta, a rich old lady it living in Madrid, has been found barbarously murder ed in her own bed, her hands and feet being tied up all her property had disappeared.

Mary Ann.-In the U. S. Senate, a petition wa

Maj. Gen. Sir George Leith died on the 1st ult., his residence, Portman street, London, in his 761 Execution .- The sentence of the law in the case

the slave Washington, was yesterday carried into execution.—N. O. Picapune. New Hampshire Election. Hos. Henry Hubbard, he regular candidate of the democrate carry, has been elected Governor, by a large majority.

Upwards of 300,000 letters are quarterly returning the General Post Office at Washington, from the different Post Officer in the Union, as dead. The walnut tree, if grafted, produces ten fold, yethis process is seldom or never used.

Novel Armory.—At Petersburgh, Va, the military and their drill meetings in the Baptist Church.

Now is the Time, Finest Head of Hair produc Wyeth's Cream of Lil

LL who have used it, acknowledge ALL who have used it, acknowledge for the embellishment and growth gradually changes the color of red, grat to a beautiful dark. Nothing can sure for dressing the hair; it not only promout preserves its falling off, or turning the preserves its falling off, or turning carls, either real or 6. will be

of curling in damp weather, or Also Wyeth's Curling Crean tract of Roses, Bloom of Roses for the Water, Florida Water, Cologne Water For sale only by the appoint DAN, No 2, Milk-street, sec on-street. Boston, Jan. 28, 1842.

Valuable Register for 1842. JAMES LORING, 132 Washingto listed the Mass. Register, for the Bankrupt Law, the New Tariff Tariff Law of 1841, the State Log Congress, the Army and Navy Off Militia Officers, City Officers of Res Lowell, Ministers, Colleges, Charling Bank and Insurance Companies, Post ces, Lawyers, Census of U. S. and of 'I and a List of Members of the Mass M

Anti-Slavery Wafers,

TUST PUBLISHED, and for sale at No. hill; ANTI-SLAVERY WAFERS, deing letters, &c. They constitute ave to the means of usefulness already politionists. Each sheet contains nine printe mottoes, selected with great care.

Price six cents single, 25 sheets for one

Several bound volumes of the Liberate on hand, at No. 25 Cornhill. To those desirous of preserving a complete file, the profess a favorable opportunity. JUST RECEIVED,

FEW copies of the second edition trait of LUCRETIA MOTT, a beautiful

and for sale at No. 25 Corahill,

The test of Locketta Mort, a beautiful at likeness; also, copies of a new portrait of Thompson, the most correct ever soil in Bound volumes of the Monthly Offering, easily the likeness of Thompson, may also be as above, at a reasonable price. DR. WATSON. MR. Editor: —Though you seem to louder than your neighbors, your utterant a great way: therefore I wish to make. powers to communicate sundry remarks before whom an individual stands accu-

dessing of About two years since I was confined in and had been for several months, with a affection, which wholly deprived me arms and lower limbs. After being they could prescribe which would be likely me, a neighbor of mine, who had been co Watson of a like complaint, advised me a him, which I did, and he cured time I have spent several months in Euro

time I have spent several months in Europ, variously exposed, without a return of the Here I would say, that it is but charitable believe that my family physician did his was sincere in his remarks. This being the easy to decide who has the skill. Furthern appears to be but one cure of this formidal among many more that have been cured by which entitles him to some credit, while his would give him none. And with his key would give him none. And why has he is would give him none. And why has he I answer that there is nothing more easily use that it is in consequence of his effecting or others of the profession fail. Yet other puts set forth, and by whom? It will soon he may ear, I trust.

pear, I trust.

Of my daughters, they both had the snally in the most loathsome manner. I did not in thought that they could be cured, for a whit, and when I did, it seemed that life would as worth having, as they would be so disfigured is generally called pits. But Dr. Watson tolding, as, said he, the way I manage the like case, in cured, and no pits are made. This I couldand until the result obliged me to, which was also me. They are both well, and no apparent against the contraction of the school of the could be a superior of the school.

mains in consequence of the sickness.

The Doctor's deportment to me and to spi
has been wholly agreeable.

Here, readers, judge for yourselves.

Feb. 2nd, 1842. JOSEPH BARROWSS

It appears to be the candid opinion of people ally, who have received Dr. Watson's treatmen, many there ore,) that it has made more peo-cures, and resulted in more good, than anythe the same space of time. Hence arises he tan business from the influence of its many friesh. February 11th.

Improvements on a Valuable and Input Discovery. Mr. T. JINNINGS, Jr., Surgeon bei

ries of laborious and expensive expensive of proving the celebrated LITHODEON, and it to their notice, is happy to state that his being thus enabled to relieve much of the sustling from a neglect of those highly imp sulting from a neglect of those highly impegans, (the teeth,) has exceeded his most sugticipations, and that the IMPROVED LITHODEON

is destined to become one of the most po-ful teeth preservatives ever discovered the smallest shadow of doubt. The sitages to be realized by the use of eeth are too far decayed or too tend gold, silver, or any other substan among which the following are me the first place, being introduced he first place, being introduce ceth in a soft state, it causes neit 2d. When a tooth is more than while the roots remain firm and moulded so as to restore its original s lers than two hours, it assumes a texture as he enamel of the tooth itself, thereby forming a ting surface harder than gold, silver, or It effectually resists the most power which the filling of teeth is subjected, w

Nothing more need be said in favor of than that over TWO THOUSAND TEETH has stored to perfect usefulness thereby, for white or remedy seemed possible, except extraction or remedy seemed possible, except extract Specimens of teeth filled with the abor will be kept on hand, and the public are call and examine them. Mineral teeth mand set in so perfect a manner as to buffer Teeth filled with gold; also, cleansed are in the most faithful manner.

Every operation warranted to give perfection. Office 22 School-street, at Haspiss's

The following recommendation from Dr member of the Boston Medical Association, fully submitted to public consideration:—

'Mr. Thomas Jinnings, Jr. having been ploy between two and three years, ments of dentistry, and especially in m and preparing artificial teeth, it gives me bear witness to his ability and fidelity, and mend him to the public as a compelent and dentist.

Daniel Mass, M.

Boston, Jun. 1842.

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RHODE-ISLAND.—Win. Adams, Takan S. Gould, Warwick. CONNECTICUT.—S. S. Cowles, Hartford;—Jak Hall, East. Hampton. New-York.—Oliver Johnson, New-York G. Charles S. Morton, Albany:—James C. Fuller, J ateles;—Thomas McClintock, Waterlee; Jak

ateles; — Thomas McClintock, Waterlev;
Barker, Pezus
Pennsylvania.— H. C. Howell, Allegham?
Vashon, Pittsburg; — M. Preston, West for
Jumes Fulton, Jr., McWilliamstocn; — Thomas
Enterprise; — Thomas Hambleton, Russeling
Kent, Andrew's Bridge; — John Cox, Homas
Jumes M. M. Kim, Philadelphia; Joseph Follow,
Ohio.— James Boyle, Rome; — Charles design
dina; — Abner G. Kirk, Salem; — James Ausid
dina; — Abner G. Kirk, Salem; — James Ausid
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cotter; — Lot Holmes, Columbis at;

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FROM THE POSTMASTER CENERAL. money in a Aby Mail. A Postimier may or pay the subscription was third erron, and find letter if writtenby himself.

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